The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XII NO. 4 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

DATE WHICH MADE HISTORY

Tomorrow the country celebrates Republic Day in commemoration of the Independence Pledge which the nation took on the banks of the Ravi at the Lahore sessions of the Congress under the presidentship of Pt. Nehru. The lamps of liberty are burning bright as a legacy of the Mahatma and it is our duty to see that they illumine every home in India.

"Vanguard" Photo

Entente Or Entanglement?

(SEE PAGE 4)

Electric Light Without Bulbs

BY WATSON DAVIS

WALLS and ceilings of rooms, panelled in sheets of softly glowing light, are promised by the development of electroluminescence—a revolutionary new method of electric lighting.

A New method of producing light, called electroluminescence has been developed in American laboratories. Soon this new light will be available in flat panels of glass instead of in the usual bulbs or tubes. It is as different from the familiar flourescent tube as the incandescent electric lamp was from the fish-tail gas burner or from the candle-flame. It is a relatively "cold light," producing less heat than conventional electric lighting.

The new method of electroluminescence, which promises to produce another electric lighting revolution, was developed by Dr. Elmer C. Payne, a chemist working in the laboratories of Sylvania Electric Products Incorporated, New York City.

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A French scientist, Dr. G. Dastriau, who had done earlier research in the same field, reported that some luminescence appeared to be obtained when a chemical powder consisting chiefly of zinc oxide was mixed with castor oil, spread on mice, and a current conducted to it through a layer of salt sea water. The luminescence at low voltages was apparently so weak that some scientists regarded the existence of the phenomenon as not having been fully established. However, Sylvania Electric Products felt there was justification for continued research and assigned Dr. Payne to conduct it.

The result of Dr. Payne's experimentation in the ...Sylvania laboratories was the development of a new electric lamp in which a special phosphor or light-omitting powder is mixed with a plastic that does not conduct electricity and spread over the surface of a new kind of glass that does conduct electricity.

A thin metal layer, like foil, is then applied over the phosphor and plastic, and the terminals of the house lighting circuit applied to the foil and to the conducting glass. Actually this is what is known electrically as a condenser, and so the device could be called a luminous condenser.

In the eventual widespread use of electroluminescence to light houses, offices, and shop-window displays there doubtless will be simple transformers to take the standard 60 cycles current and step it up in frequency, a procedure which will be no more complicated than much of the other new electrical equipment going into modern homes, offices, and factories.

'Success came to Dr. Payne's research efforts through his development of several sustances that have the ability to convert electrical power into light by means of this new method.

Such substances are called phosphors but they require different properties than those of the phosphors used in fluorescent electric lamps or television picture tubes. Some of the necessary substances are fluorescent under ultraviolet radiation (as in fluorescent lamps) or under cathode rays (as in television tubes) and others are not. A new set of conditions has to be met.

While other electrical laboratories are working on this new phenomenon of electroluminescence, the first commercial application of the product in all probability will come from the Sylvania laboratories where production is planned for a bedside alarm clock that lights its own face by electroluminescence. Such a clock will provide self-illumination in addition to doing its job of pacing the time electrically. Also, the self-lighting clock will serve as a night light for people who dislike a totally dark bedroom. The same alternating current so essential to the new kind of lighting is responsible for the ability of the electric clock to keep time, the well-known accuracy of the electric clock being due to the precise regulation of the cyclage of the electric current by the central station. While the accuracy of the 60 cycle frequency is not necessary to the

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WEEK-END FUN

A sweet little old lady, partly deaf, went to live near a naval port. Shortly afterwards, a battleship fired a 10-gun salute.

The old lady got out of her chair, smoothed down her dress, patted her hair and called sweetly: "Come in."

* * *

Excerpt from a newspaper report of an aeroplane taking off on its first flight:

"....Among the first to enter was Mrs. Clara Adams, the 'plane's lone woman passenger. Slowly her face was turned around to face in a south-westerly direction, and away from the hangar doors.

"Then, like some strange beast, she crawled along the grass."

* * *

A couple celebrating their tenth wedding anniversary at a night-club were seen holding hands. Romantic? "No", said a friend, "if they leave go they'll kill one another."

* * *

The driver of Ambulance No. 7 in Washington, D.C., has been ordered never to tell a patient his name. The reason: his surname is St. Peter.

* * *

A wealthy clergyman called one Sunday upon his favorite nephew, who hoped one day to benefit under the cleric's will. Upon arrival he was informed by the nephew's wife that her husband was at the golf club.

"Oh, so he plays golf on a Sunday, does he," he inquired in tones of displeasure.

"Oh, no," replied the wife, doing her best, "he wouldn't think of going to the club on Sunday to play golf—he just goes to drink."

* * *

"Isn't there a smarter assistant available to serve me?"

"No, madam—the smarter assistants saw you coming."

* * *

The turn was over, and the orchestra was silent for a while.

"I say," said the conductor, leaning down to speak to his first violin, "whatever key were you playing in?"

"Skeleton key", replied the violinist, readily enough.

"Skeleton key? Whatever do you mean?"

"Fits anything."

* * *

Mother had her numerous offspring out shopping, and as they waited for a bus she began to tell them a story to keep the peace.

"One time I was in the middle of the jungle," she said wearily, "and I looked up to see a tiger only a few feet away. I tried to run, but with a bound it was on me and I was struck down dead."

"But it couldn't have. You're still living," protested several of the children.

A weary glance swept the family as mother closed her eyes and replied, "You call this living?"

* * *

"For years," said the little woman, "I didn't know where my husband spent his evenings. One night I got home early, and there he was."

* * *

A woman squeezed ahead of Beatrice Lillie in a butcher's shop and ordered two-shillings-worth of cat's meat. She then turned to Miss Lillie and said: "I hope you don't mind my being served first?"

"Why, of course not, darling," Miss Lillie replied, "if you're that hungry."

A Woman was bemoaning the fact that her husband had left her for the sixth time. "Never mind." sympathized a neighbour. "he'll come back again."

"Not this time," she sobbed. "He's taken his dart board."

* * *

Two diplomats, a Frenchman and an American, dropped into one of London's most popular French restaurants, and the chef told them his trouble in trying to get the British Customs to release a shipment of Burgundian snails for his establishment.

"Why don't you declare them as horned animals?" the French diplomat suggested.

The American, even better versed in Customs proceedings, said: "May be they could go as prefabricated housing; then you wouldn't have to wait for a foot-and-mouth inspection."

Edna: "You would hardly know Freddy since he got back from America. He lost all his money there and—"

Evelyn: "Hardly know him! Why, I shan't know him at all!"

* * *

Neighbour John had often laughingly told five-year-old Ann that he was going to wait until she grew up and marry her.

One night at the country club, Ann walked up to John in the centre of a group on the dance floor and tugging at his coat demanded in an angry voice: "Are you or are you not going to marry me when I grow up?"

When John assured her that he was, she pointed at his partner and said sharply, "Then you're going to have to stop taking that lady out on the tennis court and kissing her."

WHY SUCH ONE-SIDED SUCCESS?

ROCKS TELL THE STORY OF THE EARTH

By DOLORES CAIRNS

(Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor,' Boston)

A BLASTED GRANITE boulder lies in jagged fragments beside the highway where construction is going on. Exposed for the first time to human sight are planes of mingled black, gray, and white flakes, glinting with bits of mica here and there.

Here, on closely written tablets, ancient almost beyond our imagining is an account of part of the everchanging growth of the earth. For the silent rocks have their own means of communication. Sealed more surely, more imperviously, than those cylinders holding records of information concerning today's customs, that have been placed in subterranean vaults for possible discovery by people of the future, are the archives stored within them.

They all give testimony, they all tell their share of the chronicle, The solitary giant resting on some pasture hill, holding the sun's warmth long after nightfall, its rough sides fronded with lichens, the greenery of ferns clustered about its base. Rugged ledges that for centuries have resisted the sea's intent and rhythmic onset. Even a humble and dusty pebble lying in the midst of the city—come from who knows where?—this, too, offers its contribution. Hold it in your hand and marvel that the unguessable forces pent within it do not shiver it to atoms. There it lies, small, dun-colored, yet a sort of small window through which we peer at a world that resounds with tremendous footsteps trampling the heaving ground, the roar of fierce winds through the boughs of colossal trees, the stir and hiss and rumble of volcanic upheaval—all the surging tumult of a planet in the making.

Rocks are the grist of the earth; tirelessly do the mills of weather and time grind them down. But before becoming dust they hoard their narrative, chapter upon chapter, compactly stored, line after line inscrived in tiny hieroglyphics, with here and there among them a print of strange leaf or insect, a track of long-vanished beast. And in some, like the illumination in an old manuscript, coloured gems whose depths hold a concentrated beauty of light, ready to spring forth in dazzling rays.

Earthfast, absorbed in its busyness of being, a rock lies, continually telling ... telling.

Babies Of The Wild

BY MARGARET HUBBARD

ON the high veldt of Northern Rhodesia, where the tall grass jostles the mahaubahauba bush, village is linked to village in an intricate network of trails that total thousands of miles, the wind blows perpetually throughout the winter months and news travels like the wind.

With a siapaupau slung over one shoulder, like the shoulder bags women carry today, and a blanket tied to the end of a stick over the other shoulder, natives travel the face of Africa looking for work, going to a wedding or a funeral, or just going visiting. As they meet they exchange the latest news picked up in villages where they have rested on the way, and thus it is relayed with fantastic speed to the next traveller, the next, and the next, in an endless chain, writes the author in "Life Digest."

If the news is of great importance, the bush telegraph speeds it through the deep silence at 1 or 2 o'colck in the morning. I heard it on the Kafue flats, when I slept on a bed of deep grass under the stars, and wakened to an immensity of silence in which even the grass carried no rustle of life and only the shooting stars disturbed the sky with soundless streams of light.

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At that hour, sound carries for miles, and waiting men get out the little drum and small sticks, on which they beat out messages to tell of newcomers, of opportunities, of maneaters, of death, war, or of the end of fighting.

In this fashion, the news went out that wild animals might be sold to the mad newcomers on the high veldt, and in a matter of days strange wild creatures were brought to our camp.

Buried deep in an earthenware pot, four little grey, under-slung wisps with long, ringed tails and black, beady eyes were brought to my door by a salesman dressed in no more than his brown torso and wisp of calico.

"What are they?" I asked the boy, but his reply meant nothing to me.

"Zimba?" What was a zimba? They were too young to identify, but I made a home for them in a well-lined box and, with warm milk and medicine dropper, played the part of mother zimba as best I could.

Like all wild creatures, they grew quickly and soon were out of their baby fluff, and covered with handsome coats of rust-brown and gray stripes. They had big shell-shaped ears, pointed noses, and their black-and-white-ringed tails were even longer than their bodies. At last, I recognised them as the rusty-spotted genet of the pictures, a relation of the mongoose and civet cat.

We were living in three huts built of mud native fashion, and roofed with cones of thatch. The zimbas were too young to know fear, and as soon as they changed from sleepy babies to playful kittens, they treated our huts as though they were trees. "Cheep!" A zimba climbed the mud wall, chased by his two brothers and a sister. "Cheep!" Black eyes snapped at me and four long, ringed tails hung from the pole rafters above my head.

They were now eating ground meat and chasing mice, but our own meals were quite as tempting to them, and when rice pudding appeared as dessert our competition with the zimba cats was intense. Four zimbas converged on the table, their sharp little noses quivering expectantly, and although I kept them out of the serving dish, I fed them bits from my own plate, wondering why a meat-eating genet should have a passion

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SOME OF CONGRESS BIG GUNS

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon snapped with a prominent Hyderabad leader at the Nanal Nagar Congress.

Congress leaders at the Nanal Na gar session. Messrs: C. Rajagopalachari, Lalbahadur Shastri, Morarji Desai, Jagjivan Ram, and Shrikrishna Sinha are in the front row, while Miss Maniben Patel is seen behind Mr. Morarji Desai.

OUR DELHI LETTER (From Our Correspondent)

ROAD TRANSPORT IN STATES WORKS SMOOTHLY

Advisory Body's Review

THE two-day meeting of the Transport Advisory Council was the principal event of the week in Delhi. The Council, inter-alia reviewed the working of the nationalised road transport service in the States and found it generally satisfactory. It also took stock of development plans, covered by the Planning period ending 1955-56.

The Assam Government decided upon a policy of gradual nationalisation of road transport on important high-ways of the state and started operation of road transport services on certain routes with effect from the 16th January, 1948. The passenger services are now operating on 6 routes covering a route mileage of 470 miles and goods services on one route namely Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong route. The fleet consists of 14 cars, 98 buses, 14 luggage vans and 96 trucks.

It is proposed to nationalise additional 222 route miles for operation of passenger transport services during the Planning period ending 1955-56 at a capital cost of Rs. 51,32,000.

IN BIHAR

The Bihar Government have decided to nationalise passenger transport services in the state by stages and they have approved the first phase of the scheme for the operation of the nationalised services in a limited area. The scheme involves a capital outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 43 lakhs.

The services will be run through a statutory road transport Corporation to be formed under the Road Transport Corporations Act. 1950. which has been extended to the state of Bihar with effect from 1st September, 1952. The Central Government (Railways) have agreed in principle to participate financially in the proposed corporation. Pending the formation of the Corporation, a Committee has been set up to administer the scheme.

The scheme has been put into operation with the inauguration of Jamshedpur Town Bus services with effect from the 14th August, 1952. All movable and immovable property of the Company operating the services prior to nationalisation have been taken over at an agreed value of Rs. 3,10,000 plus the value of spare parts and accessories in stock.

The services provided by the Ruler in Seriakell before the merger have been developed. The fleet has been increased from one bus and one truck to four buses and one truck which are operating on 96 miles.

During the current year 1952-53 it is proposed to nationalise a route mileage of 205 for operation of passenger services at a capital expenditure of Rs. 47,62,500 on an experimental basis. No plans for the next phase of the scheme have yet been formulated.

IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Government decided upon nationalising road transport in 1947 and also decided to take up passenger transport in the first instance. In June 1948 the scheme was implemented with a small beginning in the pocket of Poona-Ahmednagar with 35 vehicles on road covering a route mileage of 310.

From June, 1948 to October, 1949 the services were operated departmentally by the State Government. In November, 1949, an autonomous statutory body known as the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation was set up under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1948. This Act was found to be legally defective and was replaced by the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950. The Bombay Corporation set up under the 1948 Act was re-validated under the 1950 Act.

The Bombay State Corporation is now serving 10 divisions and one sub-division and its passenger services are now plying over 800 routes covering a daily service mileage of 1,24,375 miles. The average number of passengers carried in these services exceeds 2 lakhs. The Central Government (Railway) originally held a 25 per cent share in the capital investment but subsequently this was raised to 33-1/3 per cent.

It is proposed to nationalise additional route mileage of 9,975 during the remaining years of the Planning period at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 889,76,000.

IN MADHYA PRADESH

The Madhya Pradesh Government started reorganisation of motor transport in the state as early as 1945 and set up two companies, namely the C. P. Transport Services Limited and the Provincial Transport Company Limited. in which the State Government, the Railway and private operators participated. The Central and the State Governments together held majority of the shares.

The affairs of the two companies were managed through Managing agents. The companies did not show profits and rather incurred losses. In 1947, the State Government took up the rehabilitation of the two companies. The managing agency system was abolished and a Government official was appointed as Managing Director and the affairs of the companies are now managed by him under the control of the Board of Directors concerned.

The companies' operations from far flung areas have been withdrawn and are restricted to passenger traffic only. The fleet consists of 239 passenger vehicles which operate on monopoly basis on 1,411 miles.

The State Government have no plans at present for expansion of the road transport undertakings during the Planning period, which period will be utilised for consolidating the position of the two state-aided transport companies mentioned above.

IN MADRAS

The passenger bus service in Madras City only has so far been nationalised in the state. The fleet consists of 339 buses. Forty-three different routes covering a route mileage of 214 miles were operated at the end of June 1951. The Government services now provide on the average nearly 40 per cent more accommodation than the buses which were owned by private operators.

IN ORISSA

The Orissa Government continued to run departmentally the services nationalised by the merged states. These services were developed and extended from time to time. The long term plan contemplated by the state Government envisages division of the State into the following five transport zones:—1. Sambalpur zone; 2. Keenjhar zone; 3. Ganjam zone; 4. Koraput zone; 5. Cuttack zone.

In Ganjam and Cuttack zones the services are proposed to be run through a joint stock company and in the other departmentally. A Joint Stock Company was floated in the Ganjam zone with effect from 1st January, 1951 in which Railway has invested Rs. 3 lakhs. By the end of 1951-52 the Government owned services had 116 vehicles and operated over a route mileage of 4,098.

It is proposed to nationalise or rationalise services on additional 2,746 route miles during the planning period 1952-53 to 1955-55. The capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 41,75,590/-.

IN PUNJAB

The Punjab Government started departmental operation of city bus services in Jullundur on 20th May 1948, in Amritsar on 14th December 1948 and in Ambala in 1950. There were no local bus services in these cities before. The main scheme for nationalisation of passenger transport services was deferred for three years in pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the State Legislative Assembly to that effect in March, 1950.

However in view of public demand, a few routes were added to the existing three Government Transport Services. Thus 10 routes were added in Ambala Roadways, 2 in Jullundur Omnibus Service and 2 in Amritsar Omnibus Service. The total fleet which stood at 181 in April 1951 has now increased to 216 vehicles, and is likely to increase further to 257 vehicles before the close of the current financial year. By that time the route mileage of passenger transport services will be 1,618 miles. Operation of goods services is at present limited to 138 miles

The State Government proposes to nationalise passenger transport on additional 1,200

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CHILDREN'S RECEPTION TO NEHRU

Pt. Nehru is seen above amongst the children at a reception held in his honour by small children at Public Garden, Hyderabad. Photo shows—The group of the children of Hyderabad who took part in the various performances at the reception with Pt. Nehru in the centre.

Marshall Aid participation in the United Nations and the Soviet intransigence have forced Britain into the arms of U. S. with the result, the Anglo-American 'entente' has become an entanglement. Fenner Brockway is out to break the web which has entangled British Socialism with American Capitalism. He pays a tribute to India's efforts for peace in Korea and is confident that they will bear fruit, if the United Nations recognise the Chinese People's Republic. He wants British Labour to take a decisive stand on China recognition issue and link up its forces with India for the cause of world peace.

Entente Or Entanglement ?

BY FENNER BROCKWAY M. P.

ANGLO-U.S. ALLIANCE UNDER X-RAY

WHEN the British Labour Government decided to recognise the right of India to political independence we were thinking of India rather than of the world. But not the least advantage of this action has been the contribution which an independent India has made to the cause of peace. The Indian representatives at the United Nations are now accepted as the main hope of bridging the disastrous gulf between the two Power Blocs, into which a large part of the world is divided.

Many of us had hoped that under Socialist influence Britain would fill this role in the world. Peace has always been a first concern of Socialists. From the days of Keir Hardie onwards, we have regarded Internationalism as equally important as the social and economic emancipation of our people. But events since the war have tied us increasingly to the American Bloc.

Marshall Aid Obligations

This association however, does not represent our fundamental principles. At best, it has been due to temporary circumstances rather than any basic identity.

Our Democratic Socialism is at its roots opposed to the capitalist basis of the American economic system. To Socialists, an exclusive alliance with America is not natural and cannot be enduring so long as America is capitalist.

We have been led into this alliance first because of the intransigence of the Soviet Union. The repeated "no, no, no" of its representatives at the United Nations threw Britain, almost in despair, into association with America. This was followed by the economic obligations arising from our acceptance of the Marshall Plan.

To be fair, we should remember that the advantages of the Marshall Plan were in the first instance also offered to the European countries on the other side of the 'iron curtain'. Their rejection of this offer under Russian influence, although Czechoslovakia was at first inclined to accept it, thrust Britain still further into the American camp.

On top of this came an increasing emphasis upon ideas of political and personal liberty embodied in the phrase "the Free World". The series of political trials in the Russian group of nations and the suppression of freedom of thought not only in the political sphere but even in philosophy, art and science outraged those who believed in freedom and gave a theoretical basis for the alliance between America and the Western nations.

Then came the Korean war. In my view this was an act of aggression by North Korea, with China and Russia behind it, but Syngman Rhee and the South Koreans were equally aggressive in their attitude and welcomed the intervention of the United Nations for this purpose.

Ironically, it was undoubtedly the decision of the American Military Authorities no longer to regard South Korea as defendable in any conflict with Russia, and the consequent withdrawal of its heavy arms which encouraged North Korea to make the attack and South Korea to be provocative in order to prevent the American withdrawal.

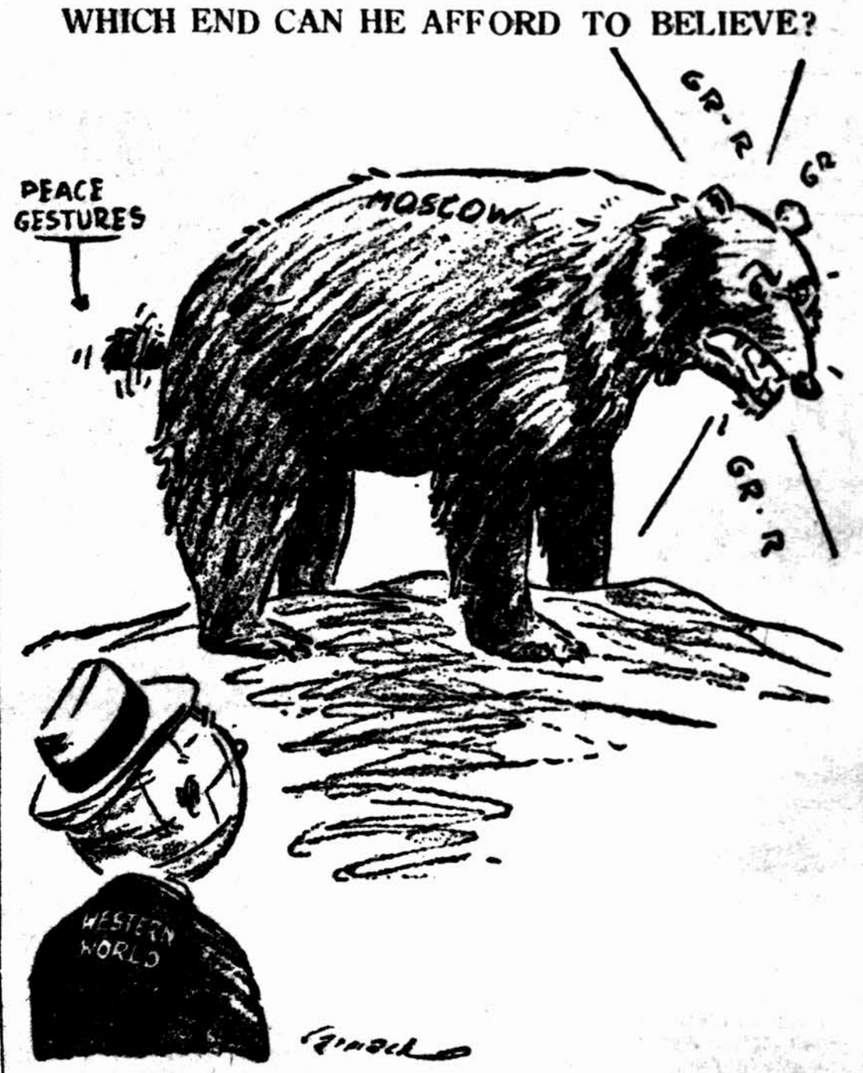
Nevertheless British association with United Nation action bound us still more closely to America.

The rearmament programmes of Britain and of all the nations associated with America followed this. Once more, we became still more indebted to America and more closely bound to her. We became a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and, inseparable from the military, naval and air strategy of the United States and of Western Europe.

Finally came the Battle Act under which continued economic assistance from America was dependent on our agreement not to trade with the Eastern 'iron curtain' countries in articles which were on America's prohibited list.

This course of events has integrated Britain so completely with America that it is difficult now to find a method by which we can disentangle ourselves. Yet the dangers are great.

WHICH END CAN HE AFFORD TO BELIEVE?



British Labour Must Link-up With India

U. S. Bond Tightens

America now has a President in General Eisenhower and a Secretary of State in John Foster Dulles, who wish to change Western policy from defence to aggression—in spirit at least. During their election campaign they indicated this, but, when Western Europe became alarmed they explained that they did not mean military aggression but positive action in other ways. When, however, nations became heavily armed, the spirit of aggression will inevitably find expression in war.

The most recent indication of the danger lies in the proposals which are being made for more decisive action in Korea. There is no doubt that in very influential circles in America, a policy of using Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea, an attack from Formosa on the Chinese mainland, extended Western aid to France in Indo-China, and a blockade of China, is now being advocated. Indeed, I think it will be found that fears of this, and consequent withdrawal of some American aid from Western Europe, is the main cause of Mr. Churchill's visit to General Eisenhower.

Recognition Of China

These developments make it absolutely essential that the British Labour Movement should sharply distinguish its policy

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Begum Sumroo Of Sardhana Is A Legendary Figure In Indian History

By B. SITALAKSHMI

ON January 27, one hundred and seventeen years ago, Begum Sumroo, who is one of the most popular figures in our storied past, died at the advanced age of 90. She was a woman in a million—this Muslim lady of Arab descent, who had married two European husbands, who had buried slaves alive under her bed, had led armies in person to battle, had spent seven nights and days, tied to a gun, this woman who, in middle age embraced Christianity, sent fortunes to the Pope and finally died in the odour of sanctity as 'Our Sister in the Lord Joanne.'

Such was Begum Sumroo, the heroine of the story. At the age of 16, she married Walter Reinhardt, who was a German adventurer. She was extremely beautiful. The terse catalogue of her charms which George Thomas jotted down many years later gives us some idea of what she looked like. He described her as "Small in stature but inclined to be plump, her complexion very fair, her eyes black, large and animated, her dress perfectly Hindusthani and of the most costly materials."

Adventurer

Walter Reinhardt came to India to eke out his livelihood. After soldiering in a French regiment for some time, he wandered about till he got employment under Gurgin Khan, the Armenian-General of the Nawab of Bengal. His nickname 'Le Sombre' referred to his melancholy and brooding temperament. He spoke Persian and Arabic, wore the Moghul dress. After many vicissitudes in his career as a soldier, he accepted a lucrative position in the Imperial Army at Delhi. A princely jagir was granted to him near Meerut. Reinhardt selected the village of Sardhana for his residence. He ate, drank and slept, was ever gloomy and morose and never laughed. She looked after him, watched over the land revenue and kept his troops in order. The army of Sardhana was composed of 5 battalions of soldiers, 300 European officers and gunners, with 40 pieces of cannon and a body of irregulars horses. In 1778, Reinhardt died and Begum Sumroo, childless, became in name what she had in fact, for so many years, the commander of a big army. She was formally installed in charge of the jagir by the Emperor, Shah Alam. In 1781 Begum Sumroo was converted to Christianity by the Roman priests in Agra.

The Begum was best fitted, alike by her talents and training, for the position she inherited from her husband. Col. Skinner once spoke of the Begum as 'a beautiful young woman leading her troops to the attack in person and displaying in the midst of the most frightful carnage, the greatest intrepidity and presence of mind.'

Gallantry

She soon had an opportunity of proving her worth. Shah Alam was a weak and timid ruler and as years wore on, he became weaker and weaker. One after another, his noblemen threw off the Imperial yoke and asserted their independence, and when at last the Emperor decided to strike he enlisted the services of the Begum. It was her skill and firmness in battle, no less than her tact that secured a victory for the Emperor over Najaf Inli Khan, the last of the refractory nobles.

The Emperor summoned the Begum to the Durbar after the battle and in the warmest terms praised her gallantry and thanked her profusely for her loyalty and timely help.

Like Elizabeth, Begum Sumroo was faced with the problem of powerful favourites who believed that to retain their command of her forces, the best plan was to marry the Begum. Thomas, the Irishman of Tipperary and La Vaisseau, a gentleman adventurer from France were serious rivals for the hand of the Begum, who was then about 46 years old. Thomas was the ablest soldier of fortune in India at the time, and but for the jealousy of other officers, could have carved out a kingdom for himself. But she preferred La Vaisseau and she was married to him in the year 1793 by a Roman priest in the presence of two witnesses.

Conspiracy

Thomas left her service in disgust and anger and organised an army of his own to which many disgruntled officers drifted from the Begum's army. The remaining men of the Begum's army became turbulent. She got scent of it and she and La Vaisseau decided to flee into the British territory. The Begum got into her palanquin with a dagger, declaring that she would put an end to her life, if they were overtaken. When they had gone about 3 miles from Sardhana, their capital, they found the opponents gaining fast upon them. At last, the soldiers came close up behind them. Suddenly the maid servants of the Begum raised a cry. When La Vaisseau looked into the palanquin, he found that the white cloth covering the Begum's breast was stained with blood. The Begum had stabbed herself. La Vaisseau drew out his revolver, pointed it to his temple and fired. He was seen springing about the foot of the saddle as he fell down dead. But the Begum was not dead. The dagger had struck against one of her ribs and she had not the courage to repeat the blow. The rebellious troops closed in on her from all sides. She was taken to Sardhana and tied to a gun where she lay for seven days and nights, without food except for what had been smuggled to her past the sentries after dusk by a faithful maid-servant. She managed to send a message to Thomas imploring his help. Thomas rescued the Begum from the gun, put her on the gadi of her jagir and reduced her turbulent officers to take an oath of allegiance. She prudently put herself under British protection and settled down at Sardhana and managed her estate with glory and distinction. She still kept her army, but peace brought prosperity and Begum Joanna, as she now preferred to be called, turned to good works. She built churches and chapels for all denominations and sent lavish presents to both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope, double insurance doubtless for the certitude of entering the 'pearly gates.'

Two Incidents

Two incidents from her life bring out the light and shade in her character. Once when she heard that two of her slave girls had set fire to her camp at Agra in order to make off with their lovers, she had the girls captured and brought before her and ordered them to be flogged, till they were senseless when they were thrown into a pit and buried alive.

Another incident happened during the time of Lord Lake. His Lordship once invited the Begum to his camp. She arrived late after dinner. The British Commander being a little elevated with the wine, gallantly advanced and to the utter dismay of her attendants, took her in his arms and kissed her. The mistake might have been awkward but for the lady's presence of mind. She turned to her attendants and said calmly:—"It is the salute of a padre (priest) to his daughter."

She died at the advanced age of 90, respected and loved by all.

N. P. S.

DINING ROOM SCENE

They dine together in Arya Mahila Samaj Hostel.

Bombay's Women's Hostels

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOME of Bombay's hostels for women cater to girls who attend college as well as work in their spare time.

There is yet another hostel that has come into existence as a result of the efforts of philanthropic committees like the Women's Welfare Society. These hostels help to relieve the pressure of girls who have to live away from home for purposes of study or business; yet if a working girl can include herself in neither the "student-working-girl" class, nor in the class that can tighten their belts permanently in the waiting-room type of hostels, then she still finds it difficult to find convenient accommodation for herself amongst decent surroundings and with moderate charges.

The average working-girl cannot help feeling that Government could well afford to turn its love of monstrous projects, with good advantage, into the not impossible channel of providing a Government hostel meant primarily for the working-girl community of Bombay. This feeling is not to be confused with what is termed as the grapes-be-sour attitude of a certain type of girl who goes to work early in life being necessarily deprived of what the 'neighbour's wife' called higher education. It certainly is not coveting the lot of the students to ask for a Government institution interested in the convenience of girls who work in a strange, crowded city where they have few friends and fewer relations. These are the girls that need the attention of Government (before they also lose faith in it), for most of them have been thrown into the struggle for life while still in their green years, and the full-time job of supporting themselves and sending home their meagre savings demands all their abilities and energies. To add to this, the monetary demands and shortcoming of private institutions come as tiring burdens to the youth of the country.

Sleeping, study and dressing arrangements in the same room at Arya Mahila Samaj Hostel at Laburnum Road.

The public will be interested to know that most of the girls who come to work in the larger cities of India are not only self-supporting but are, of necessity, one of the props of their families. If there are any girls who do not urgently need the money they earn, and are working merely to occupy themselves till such time as they attain their ideal states, or are giving way to their compelling love for a particular line of work,—these girls are hardly representative of the working girls, and are indeed no excuse for overlooking the welfare of the class as a whole.

As for the topic of paying back social debts, the working classes are more likely to turn out as sane, useful citizens if their living conditions are made more conducive to health and energy.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ

The Dr. Kashibai Navrange Hostel for women was founded by a lady doctor and intended originally for women medical students, but with the building of the Government Medical Hostel the accommodation at the Arya Mahila Samaj has been thrown open to all those who answer to the qualification of student-cum-working girl, the accent being on the student. Most of the girls attend morning college and go to work throughout the day.

Girls at prayer in St. Martha's Hostel.

Miss K. Labhday, the warden of the hostel must be a very active person considering she not only manages the hostel, but is also a qualified teacher with a "definitely philosophic bent of mind."

The thirty-five girls of the hostel live together in the homely spirit of the joint-family. They feel wise in the realisation that the rules, although rather binding, are ultimately "the guardians of their own safety." The warden takes personal interest in the girls, and the more learned and responsible residents help in keeping together the spirit of the hostel.

The residents of this hostel are indeed very learned, and gifted in their field of work. It is interesting to note that these spirited young ladies of all shades of communities and ranging from Congress leanings to Communist veterans, live in the historic precincts of a building that might very soon turn into a place of pilgrimage: "Mani Bhavan" is the building where Gandhiji used to reside when he came to Bombay during the days of civil disobedience. Government is said to have purchased the building at a fabulous cost with the intention of turning it into a museum. The present residents, of course, know the exact spot where Gandhiji's writing-table stood, and the post by which his immortal goat was held captive. It is perhaps the benign grace of these historic facts that inspires them in their academic and historic persuits. Apart from harbouring M.A.'s, Ph. D.'s and Cancer Research students, the hostel provides temporary homes for "distinguished artists", musicians, Indian language authoresses and radio-writers.

To come to the material comforts in this resting-place of learned heads, the residents are content with the arrangements provided. Two, or even three, of the scholars are accommodated in each room, which is provided with beds, dressing-tables, cupboards, writing-tables, and racks. The strictly vegetarian food is alleged to be the best provided in Bombay, as far as hostel standards go.

The residents use the small hostel library which contains "a good collection of books". Approximately once a week the residents are given late passes and once a month they enjoy a social evening when variety entertainment programmes are arranged.

The residents find no time to arrange social activities in the hostel as most of them come home tired and of necessity, get to their books, considering, they work as well as study. The girls work in order to pay for their education and for the hostel accommodation, so that it is not possible for them to send home any monetary help to their families, however much they would like to.

The extension of this hostel, a few blocks away, accommodates seven of the senior-most girls of the hostel. The daily roll-call and the meals, however, bring these "responsible" residents to the mother-building where the warden resides.

INSTITUTIONS FOR WORKING GIRLS

ST. MARTHA'S HOSTEL

Amidst the labyrinths of Girgaum's dusty by-ways stands St. Martha's Hostel for women. The Women's Welfare Society, which is the founder of this hostel, has appointed Miss Raymos as the Superintendent in charge of the hostel.

The thirty-five residents of the hostel are given the option of either paying Rs. 35 per month for two meals a day or Rs. 25 with one meal a day, the latter fees being compulsory. But these are by no means their only expenses on the necessities of life. Breakfast, which is synonymous with a loaf of bread and some tea, and dinner, which is identical with lunch have to be supplemented with quite a few extras in order to retain one's energy to work. The evening cup of tea costs an extra anna, and hot water is supplied twice a week with the extra charge of two annas per bucket. The girls arrange for their own dhobis as the hostel does not provide them with washing facilities.

This hostel is very reminiscent of a railway station waiting-room considering that each room is used for stalling the luggage of at least twelve girls, there being no furniture in the rooms except a few benches and a table in the parlour. The girls must bring their own mattresses and sleep on the floor. It is only with special permission that a piece of furniture is allowed. Quite a lot of inconvenience must be caused by the provision of only two lavatories and two bathing-rooms for thirty-five girls.

The 7-30 deadline for coming home in the evening is maintained rigidly, so that the working girls have very little spare time for outings, beyond office hours. After dinner and prayers, the girls are left to themselves as there is no form of recreation or entertainment in which they could participate. The only entertainment that is organised amongst the residents is on the Feast of St. Martha, the patron saint of the hostel. This is when the Committee of the Women's Welfare Society comes to the hostel to see the result of their endeavours.

Inmates of St. Martha's Hostel in Girgaum reading papers and doing embroidery.

The residents of St. Martha's Hostel are representative of the brave struggle of the working-classes! There are factory and mill-workers, teachers, typists, clerks, nurses, and telephone operators, some of whom give tuitions or work overtime, right through Sundays and holidays, in order to make ends meet. Most of the girls there are very poorly paid, and some have only part-time jobs, yet they learn to skim some money somewhere in a courageous attempt to help their families in straightened circumstances. Some of the girls earn only Rs. 80 to Rs. 85, but manage to send "a drop" to lighten the burden at home. Quite a few are supporting members of the family.

Easter, Christmas, and St. Martha's Feast are the three days in the year when the residents are allowed out till 9-30 a.m., and Sunday mornings the only time they can attend a picture.

Last Look Round

THE Hyderabad session of the Indian National Congress is over. It was a triumph for Shri Nehru's Foreign Policy, which the Congress endorsed; and it also passed a "wise" resolution on Linguistic Provinces. Rajaji said that the idea of linguistic provinces was a tribal one. Certainly Indians—the Andhras, the Keralites, the Karnatakis, the Gujeratis, the Maharashtrians, the Mahavidarbhites—should try to get out of the tribal way of thinking, according to Rajaji.

Nehru also revealed that he was thinking of the formation of Andhra and was in correspondence with the Andhra leaders concerned long before Potti Shriramulu began his fast. One wonders whether Shri Nehru also was taken in by the "tribal" cry for a separate province. However the Hyderabad session of the Congress also endorsed the "wise" resolution on Linguistic Provinces and to that extent the session was a triumph for both Rajaji and Shri Nehru.

But Mr. B. N. Datar, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India, last week at a reception in the city interpreted the Hyderabad resolution as not ruling out the formation of linguistic provinces but as first watching the Andhra (separate province) formation and its working and then, if it succeeded, taking up further the issue of distribution of provinces on linguistic basis. He was referring to the demand for a Karnatak Province, the formation of which, he said, was brought nearer by the Hyderabad resolution on Andhra. One wonders what Rajaji has to say on this.

Cottage Industry!

ADDRESSING the All-Hyderabad Working Journalists' Union's annual conference Hyderabad's Minister for Information Shri V. B. Raju was candid enough to admit that journalism was still a cottage industry in Hyderabad. He cautioned th. working journalists against the "intrusion of capitalists in their industry," it was reported.

In Hyderabad, it seems that journalism is in the stage of a cottage industry and that Shri Raju seems bent on cultivating the cottage industry for all time to come. This was obvious in that a Hyderabad daily one day brought out a bumper—compared to its usual size—edition, containing the Presidential address of Shri Nehru at the Congress session, and the next day brought out a four-page issue and was satisfied with it, though the Congress session was continuing and the leaders' activities at the venue of the Congress session were going on in several other spheres of public life. That is what happens when journalism is cultivated on a cottage industry basis.

No working journalist is enamoured of what Shri V. B. Raju called "capitalist intrusion' in the journalistic industry. In fact it is not journalism that is an "industry," but correctly speaking newspaper production is the industry to which he referred. And Shri Raju has some idea of how to cultivate it. He advised the working journalists to unite and form a powerful co-operative union which should own its own printing plant where member-journalists could print their own journals. There was scope, he said for Indian language newspapers in the rural areas.

There was a time when Lokamanya Tilak and his colleagues built up the "Kesari" using their rolled up mattresses as the desks on which to write their editorials; but those days are gone, fortunately for the working journalists. If today the newspaper industry has to prosper, the equipment also must be up to date and the capacity of the industry must be such as to meet emergencies like a Congress session in its own city which should not leave a newspaper (staff) exhausted after a bumper edition to reduce its next day issue to a four-page skeleton. The idea of having a journalists' union's plant to print the papers of its members is very admirable. But present-day newspaper industry is so vast and complicated that it is doubtful whether merely member-journalists would ever be able to make any success of the idea put forth by Shri V. B. Raju.

Language newspapers have certainly vast scope in the rural areas. But this depends on two factors. One is that of literacy among the masses. The second is that of their purchasing power. From what can be said with regard to the development of language newspapers in several areas, it seems that almost the ultimate limit has been reached with regard to several such ventures, which have reached a saturation point in circulation. The dead weight of illiteracy and lack of purchasing power in the rural areas are two handicaps which hamper even Indian language newspapers today. It is only to the extent that these dead weights are lifted that the language newspapers can make progress. This is a gradual progress which limits the scope of newspapers produced even by journalists on their own union's plants.

Another Industry!

SPEAKING of cottage industries, if we are to believe the P.T.I. report, probably from a Government handout, about illicit liquor raids and haul of country liquor and wash in the district of Thana during December last, one is tempted to ask whether illicit distillation is a cottage industry in Thana District or the raids for the illicit stuff themselves are a cottage industry run by Government! In one month in the district of Thana there were, it is reported. 952 prohibition raids. This works out at more than 30 raids a day, even considering that December is a month of 31 days. Of course the sizable quantity of illicit brew and wash seized and the cases put up during the month make ponderous figures. As a saving grace, the report ends: "The figures it is learnt, are the highest ever reached." Probably they are an all-India record.

Cardinal's Cure

CARDINAL VALERIAN GRACIAS, Archbishop of Bombay, in an exclusive interview to the United Press of America in Rome said that India's overpopulation problem can be met without birth control, which he described as intrinsically evil from the moral point of view. The Cardinal quoted Mahatma Gandhi to support the Catholic view that what was needed was self-control and not birth control. He recalled a recent Papal warning that a struggle is under way for "the soul of India," and stated that the Catholic church is playing an outstanding role in the battle against the spread of Communism in South Asia. Then he referred to the work of the Catholic Conference of India and said: "Three years ago the Catholic hierarchy published a joint pastoral letter against Communism to be read out in all churches in India."

Birth control or self-control, take whatever you want. But if the population of India goes on increasing at the rate it is doing today, all the five-year plans will be inadequate to meet the needs of the ever-increasing population; and no amount of pastoral letters against Communism whether read in the churches or in the public will be able to stem the tide of Communism. It does not seem to have dawned on many of our dignitaries and leaders that unfed or underfed millions and tens of millions are the raw material and a spark of Communism can cause conflagration as among cotton bales.

Last month in the U. P. Assembly the Municipalities (Amendment) Act was being discussed. Mr. N. D. Tiwari (Praja-Socialist Party) moved an amendment to a clause providing that measures for family planning should be taken by municipalities. Minister Gautam felt that unless the municipalities were required by law to undertake such task, no rules could be framed in regard to family planning. Shri. Tiwari said that five birth control clinics were working in Lucknow and urged that family planning should be undertaken by the municipalities. The minister said that he did not want to throw the responsibility on the municipalities at present. This amendment was rejected, according to the report, by 135 votes to 17.

Some Action

Thailand has a population according to the last census of 18,835,000 for an area of about two lakh square kilometres. In the rate of increase of population Thailand ranks second in the world. A couple of weeks back a bill to prohibit birth control drafted by an M.P. was rejected by the Legislative Study Committee after 'hot' debate, it is reported. It is well-known that Thailand or Siam has sufficient rice to feed its population at present and also something to export every year. But if the population goes on increasing at the present rate within a couple of decades, it is feared by F.A.O. experts, it will turn a deficit nation with regard to its food requirements. It was therefore, wise on the part of the Legislative Study Committee to have thrown out the draft bill to ban birth control.

In Ceylon shortly 8,000 female enumerators will be going about on the mission of finding an answer to the question of overpopulation. They will make a survey in February of a special section of one-tenth of the population asking questions "the answers to which should enable the Department of Census and Statitsics to compute the net reproductive rate in Ceylon. This will give a reliable indication of population trends." This is also a good beginning to find out how many more mouths they have to feed at the end of the year.

Ceylon minister R. G. Senanayake during the last week said: "The greatest crime one can commit against his mother country is helping the illegal entrant to obtain a rice ration book. We should not sell our responsibility and heritage for a few rupees." The anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon is more a food-shortage problem than anything else, it seems, from the above outburst of the minister.

Lifting Ban

ACCORDING to a New Delhi report in a South Indian paper the statutory ban on private practice by retired judges is likely to go shortly. Whether there is any truth in it or not, it seems quite necessary that the ban should be lifted. There were instances of High Court judges resigning because after the statutory age limit they had to vacate their posts and would at the same time be not allowed to practise after retirement. It is reported that considerable difficulty is experienced by the authorities in getting legal luminaries to the Bench on account of this restriction. With 17 high courts operating in different states many vacancies occur from time to time. The Government of India is also contemplating, it is reported, amendment of Article 217 of the Constitution, which fixes the retirement age of judges at 60. This age limit might be now fixed at 65, it is held.

Rats v. Snake

USUALLY it is the snakes that kill rats. But at Sabarimalai, the famous mountain shrine in Malabar, rats attacked a big snake to rescue a comrade half inside the snake's mouth. It is said some of the pilgrims to the shrine observed the fight, but could not do anything as they were under a vow of non-violence during the pilgrimage. A number of rats attacking the snake from both sides finished it off without any trepidation.

According to a Colombo paper a hen owned by a Nittambuwa resident has laid an egg with an 18-inch-long fleshy tail attached to the egg. The egg it was reported was abnormally big and the attached tail was thin and long.

MARSHAL OF RESURGENT FORCES OF S. E. ASIA

Nation Must Raise Memorial To Subhas

BY NAREN B. JOSHI

NETAJI Subhas Chandra Bose may rightly be called the Marshal of the forces for freedom in the East, for he passed a life of self-sacrifice and immolation and dedicated himself at the altar of nationalism for the liberation of the motherland and other Asian countries under the foreign domination.

Subhas Bose heroically fought from within and without, with non-violence and violence and all the means at his disposal for the achievement of our goal of complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." When world history and specially the history of the Freedom Movement of India, will be written by impartial and independent historians the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, will occupy a most enviable position among the martyrs and fighters for national freedom.

MISSION ABROAD

In 1939, World War II was declared, while Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had just relinquished his office of presidentship of the Indian National Congress. He was contemplating day and night how to device ways and means with the resources at our disposal to smash British Imperialism and thus to liberate the nation from the intolerable domination of the alien powers. With this great and patriotic object in view, he planned to leave India, and on the most auspicious occasion in our national history, the 26th January in the year 1941, he, in the disguise of a Pathan, left the Indian soil unnoticed. He reached Berlin by land, via Afghanistan, Persia and Iraq, where he stayed for some time and then when the time came by means of sub-marine sailed for Singapore in the East.

FORMATION OF I.N.A.

At Singapore, Netaji formed the Indian National Army, popularly known as the "I.N.A." The Free India Government was formed with the object of achieving India's freedom. The Azad Hind Government ruled over a vast area with its own defence forces, currency and foreign affairs, and secured recognition of many Governments during that period. With the I.N.A. forces at his command, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose invaded India. The battles of Kohima and Imphal are well-known to the people in India and outside. It was a great invasion with Delhi as the target. They wanted to establish I.N.A. Headquarters at Delhi and hoist the tri-colour I.N.A. flag with the emblem of a "Lion" in the centre, on the Red Fort, Delhi.

After the unconditional surrender of Germany on the 12th May, 1945, and of Japan on the 14th August, 1945, with the complete annihilation of its two important

India observed Netaji Jayanti last week.

cities viz. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is stated that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose got involved in an air accident and thus lost his life. But a certain section of people in India still believes that he is alive in some part of the world and will appear at some particular moment in our land.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had a great passion for patriotic service since his early infancy. He was very active in all the movements started with the object of ending foreign domination of the country. He was born on the 23rd January 1897, in Kodalia, in district 24 Parganas, in Bengal. His father Rai Bahadur Janki Nath Bose was a prominent lawyer of his time and was president of the Cuttack Municipality in Orissa for some time. Subhas had seven brothers and his mother Mrs. Parwati Bose was a virtuous and pious lady of a religious trend of mind. Her contributions are equally great in the advancement of Netaji Bose. First he studied at Cuttack and passed his Matriculation Examination in the year 1913, and then joined the Presidency College ,Calcutta.

IN POLITICAL FIELD

At Calcutta, he came in closer contact with Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji and Sir Aushutosh Mukerji. For active participation in the Congress work, Netaji was expelled from the Presidency College. Being displeased with the misbehaviour of an English professor he called a students' strike. Later with the help of Sir Aushutosh Mukerji he got admission in the Scottish Church College, Calcutta. He was graduated in 1919 and appeared for the I.C.S. Examination and successfully passed the same. But Netaji was of the opinion, that while serving the British, he could not serve his own people. He, therefore, resigned from the I.C.S. On his return from England he became the right-hand man of Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das and was appointed Principal of the National College, Calcutta.

He formed a National Volunteer Corps to boycott the foreign goods. He was arrested and jailed for six months.

On the formation of the Swarajya Party, he conducted "The Forward", the main mouthpiece of the party, and also served as an executive officer of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. In 1924, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested and sent to Mandalay gaol, where his health suffered to such an extent that he was released on 16th May, 1927. The book he wrote entitled "The Indian Movement for Freedom" was proscribed by Government in 1930. In 1928, the plenary session of the National Congress was held at Calcutta, under the presidentship of Pt. Motilal Nehru, where Subhas Bose proposed a resolution on Complete Independence for India and also another resolution for the formation of parallel Government. The former resolution was passed at the next Session of the Indian National Congress, under the presidentship of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru held in 1929 at Lahore but the latter resolution was opposed by Mahatma Gandhiji. Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose also opposed 'The Gandhi-Irwin Pact' in 1931. He was president of the Indian Trade Congress for some time. He was again imprisoned in 1932 but was released on account of his ill-health and left for Europe. On return from Europe, Netaji was elected President of the 51st session of the Indian National Congress held at Haripura in 1938 and again was elected for the second term and presided at the Tripura session in 1939, but due to certain misunderstandings with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress High Command, he could not carry on with them. So he resigned Congress presidentship and formed the All-India Forward Bloc.

NEED OF NATIONAL MONUMENT

With the victory of the Allied powers in World War II, we have witnessed many great and small nations in the East and West emergency with new status and

(Continued on page 18, col. 5)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Fields For The Specialist

MANY REWARDING GROUPS IN EARLY GREAT BRITAIN

THE ordinary collector tends to get a trifle scared the moment he comes across any reference to specialists and specialisation. To his mind a specialist is one who fills his albums — rows and rows of sumptuous leather-bound books — with Penny Blacks, Cape Triangulars, Sydney Views, and similar exotic and unobtainable specimens which most men can only dream about.

In point of fact there is little need of being overwhelmed with awe. For while there is nothing to prevent a man going in for a few score Scinde Dawks—or even a bunch of primitive Mauritians—if his cheque book will bear the strain, the average stamp collector can have every bit as enjoyable a time on a far more modest budget.

It is a matter of cold hard facts that what we nowadays call the great classic rarities were, in many instances among the commonest stamps of their age, obtainable with the greatest of ease and in sufficient quantities to enable a student to acquire hundreds or thousands of choice copies for his researches.

Some rarities have, naturally, always been rare, with not more than a few copies leaving the presses. But with stamps like the Penny Black—the cheapest specimen of which now stands at £3 in the Catalogue—rarity did not ever enter the picture. The stiff price, in the case of this black beauty, is not conditioned by supply, but by the immense popularity it enjoys as the world's first stamp.

Dime A Dozen

There could not be many men alive today who recall the time when the Penny Black was advertised at a few pence, or when it was offered by the dozen, by the hundred or by the thousand. But such a time there undoubtedly was. And parallel instances can be cited for many other stamps for which the unfortunate modern collector has to shell out a good, stiff sum.

The man who wants to enter the field of specialisation today should realise that the 'good old days' are over. Even if he has the money, it is most doubtful if he will find material enough for a truly comprehensive study—for this material has long since been spread out to find its way either into a museum or into the albums of one of the thousands of ardent collectors of classics that have managed to escape the lure of George VI and allied modern 'pretties'.

This article is not intended for the man with millions. Nor is it meant for the 'exchange fiend' who lives in the fond delusion that he can 'gather stamps by swopping'. It is aimed at the collector who has gained some experience in the hobby, who is capable of taking something more than surface interest in stamps and who is prepared to set aside a moderate sum for the pursuit of his pleasures. This sum may vary with the individual, for in the 'specialist fields' given below, the man who can spend a thousand at one throw without batting an eyelid will find something suitable to his requirements just as easily as the one who can only afford to spend ten.

Golden Age

Before going on to what the modern man CAN specialise in, it will be profitable to see what his ancestors went in for—and why. Most collectors know that the Penny Black has been the grandmammy of them all in the affections of the specialist, and there is much more to this choice than mere sentiment. The main reason for picking this stamp was that it was possible—without any 'philatelic' knowledge whatever, to get 240 'face different' varieties for the stamps had 'check letters' running from A-A, A-B, A-C on to A-L horizontally and A-A, B-A, C-A on to T-A vertically, so that there were 240 different—12 by 20—combinations of lettering in the sheet.

The earliest specialists in the Penny Black were content enough to be able to reconstruct a sheet from a few hundred specimens they had got together, but this was something which even a beginner could accomplish without any real philatelic knowledge. Soon, however, those who chose to go deeper into the subject came to realise that the difference between the stamps did not begin nor end with the lettering.

There were minute, but definitely perceptible, differences in the design itself, and it was soon found that, in all, twelve distinct groups of varieties could be sorted out. We now know that eleven plates were put to press for the production of the Penny Black, and that the first plate had certain defects and was modified before being used further, thus giving twelve groups of impressions.

So at its simplest, this 'plating' of the Penny Black required 12 by 240 specimens—a grand total of 2880 copies. Add to this staggering figure the numerous re-entries and paper and watermark variants and you will soon gain some idea of the impossible nature of the task if a modern collector were to chose this group. Remember that the stamps now cost a couple of pounds each!

Then, if still not convinced take the multiplicity of postmarks that are to be met with in this issue. A five lakhs of rupees estimate for a representative plate study of the Penny Black would be a blatant picce of understatement!

Unwieldy

What the Penny Black is to the Croesus of philately, the Penny Red of 1841 is to his less affluent colleagues. There are some scarce shades in this stamp, but the commoner ones are catalogued at a couple of shillings apiece. At first the Penny Reds were printed from the same plates as were used to print the Blacks. Five Plates (I, II, V, VIII and XI) were used, and these so-called 'Black Plates' are desirable items and much in demand with collectors who like to show "matched pairs" of the Blacks and Reds from the same plate and bearing the same check letters.

More than a hundred plates were put to press for this one issue and then the Die for the portrait was strengthened and a new series of plate numbers brought into being. Altogether the Penny Red has been printed from 170 plates—170 by 240 means 40,800 different specimens! Then, of course, there are the attendant varieties to be taken care of: re-entries double letters, watermark inverts and variants and postmarks in all manner of sizes, shapes and colours.

To add to the confusion, a gentleman named Henry Archer decided that it was too much bother separating stamps by means of scissors; so he bought a few of the current imperforate sheets from the post office and began experimenting on them. The result is that certain very scarce varieties can be met with rouletted and perforated in various gauges.

Plating

Now all this while, when 'Plates' have been mentioned and numbers given the beginner might be led to believe that he merely had to look at the stamp in order to identify the plate it was made from. The fact is that until the Penny Reds with letters in each corner were introduced in 1858, the 'Plate' was not marked on the stamp itself. The Plate Number appeared in the margins of the sheets of the Reds issued prior to '58, but individual stamps had no such obvious clues as to plate number.

A very broad grouping was possible by a study of the corner letters of these stamps, for four different sets of letters were used over the years, but the plates to which INDIVIDUAL stamps belonged had to be placed together by a very laborious process which involved something similar to the working out of a jig-saw puzzle with pairs, strips, blocks and larger multiples of the stamps.

Dozens of enthusiastic specialists in these stamps have laboured on their plating for a lifetime, but the pooling together of all their Herculean labours has not yet succeeded in laying bare ALL the mysteries which surround this highly complex series.

The average collector, however, is certainly going to boggle if he is told that he must spend fifty or more years in examining hundreds of thousands of what he might well be forgiven for calling 'duplicates'. He is not going to bother to acquire the knowledge necessary for a proper understanding of these stamps and without this knowledge and decades of practical experience he is soon going to be lost in a labyrinth. The Reds are no more for the ordinary collector than the Blacks, and what few gains there may be in the material being more easily obtainable are more than outweighed by its complexities.

Reds Of 1858

The common or garden collector should skim over the first few pages of the Gibbons catalogue—which he is seldom likely to understand, in any case—and go to the 1858 Penny Reds. These very plentiful stamps are the best stepping stones a beginner has if he wishes to probe the mysteries of plating.

Although almost a century old, these four lettered Penny Reds can still be picked up by the hundred and the thousand. They were current for years on end and to this day there must be millions floating around. A few years ago a leading London firm managed to pick up an accumulation of a million or so of these stamps and was selling them in multiples of ten thousand.

The plates used for the '58 Penny Reds range from 71 to 225, with gaps for Plates 75, 126 and 128, which were rejected owing to defects. Few plate numbers save 77 and 225 can be called really scarce, but some are naturally more easily obtainable than others. Plates 88, 132, 133, and 225 are all priced in pounds mint, but in used condition only five stamps make ten shillings while only Plate 225 can be classed as a minor rarity.

In all there are about 150 plates, of which no collector is ever likely to come across the fabulous 77 which is a major rarity costing hundreds of pounds. A couple of years back there were rumours of a 227 having come to light but the specimen turned out to be a fake.

These Penny Reds are the first stamps to have the plate number engraved as part of the design itself, and although this number is certainly not perceptible to the untrained eye, it soon becomes clear with a little experience. If all the letters from all the plates were to be collected, one would have to amass a minimum of 36,000 copies of this stamp.

Reconstruction

It is by no means very difficult, however, to reconstruct a few of the commoner plates of these Reds from the stamps to be met with in any fairly large accumulation, and many philatelists whose purses do not allow them to dabble in Blacks or the imperforate 1841 stamps find a handy and effective substitutes in the stamps of 1858.

There are no very startling re-entries or plate flaws in the 1858-64 Pennies, but specimens from certain plates may be met with in imperforate condition. Inverted watermarks are fairly common and there is a variety with a rounded crown in the watermark to be found on many of the earlier plates.

Keen perception is always an asset to a philatelist and there have been numerous instances where some prized 'Used Abroad' stamp has been picked up at a pittance due to the awareness of the buyer and the complete ignorance of the seller.

In the old days obliterators were made up of various combinations of letters and numerals and what may appear on the surface to be a stamp used in Great Britain might, on further examination, be found to have a numeral or letter postmark belonging to some far flung outpost of the Empire.

Religious Art

This Portuguese India stamp was issued in connection with an Exhibition of Religious Art held recently. Subject is a primitive carving of the Virgin.

Thus these Reds are not only an excellent training ground for the beginner who wants to make up elementary plating, but also for the one who wants to start off with 'Used Abroads'. This latter field is one of the most popular with English collectors at the moment, and in accordance with the tremendous demand Gibbons have brought their catalogue quotations—which were static for decades—well in line with current trends in their latest edition of the Empire catalogue.

In the single instance of the Peny Reds of 1858 it has been shown that there is ample opportunity for all types of specialisation. It is one of the pleasantest things about the hobby that there are no really hard and fast rules and that one can go in for what appeals the most. But whether plating, or used abroads, or even a mere reconstruction of check letters is undertaken, the beginner can have no better field than the varied and interesting Reds of '58.

Sorting

He should get hold of a few hundred stamps, and sort them first of all by plates—these plate numbers will be found in the side panels. Then each specimen should be examined for any peculiarities of watermark. Finally all postmarks should be carefully checked with the catalogue 'used abroad' lists.

Specialisation is necessarily a leisurely business and when all the hundreds of stamps have been sorted out they should be check listed, so that any particular specimen can be located at a glance.

He may have, for instance 85 specimens from Plate 140—three with inverted watermarks, and one with an 'A 25' postmark of Malta. The inverted watermarks and the 'Used Abroad' from Malta should be temporarily set aside and efforts should first be made to complete a reconstruction of Plate 140. There will probably be many duplicate check letters which can be exchanged with fellow enthusiasts for specimens which are missing.

If any more foreign cancellations are met with they should be put with the Maltese specimen for attention later on. Watermark varieties may also go on one side. At the end of a lot of hunting around, the collector will probably find that he has enough distinct varieties not merely for a reconstruction of a plate or two but for a moderate subsidiary collection devoted to watermark variants or to Used Abroads.

Properly indexed and annotated a collection of this kind will probably be worth a good deal more than what its owner originaly paid for the dirty bundles of penny reds that started him off on a very pleasant specialist sideline.

(To Be Continued)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted a suitable match for an Agrawal widower aged 34 millowner and well placed in life. The girl may be virgin or childless widow, beautiful, educated and of religious temperament. No cash or dowry consideration. Write with full particulars to Box No. 5734 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

American British Magazine subscriptions, renewals. Write for 3000 Magazine catalogue. Free Gifts for orders over Rs. 39/-. Also Cultural, Technical books. International Bookhouse, near Air-India, Bombay 1.

(5605)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

EXAMINATIONS IN STATISTICS—1953.

THE FIELD SURVEY, the Computer's Certificate and the Statistician's Diploma Examinations will commence on the 18th June, the 25th June and the 25th August, 1953, respectively. Copies of Syllabus and Regulations for any of these examinations will be sent on receipt of eight annas either in postage stamps or by money order. Applications in prescribed forms available in the office of the Indian Statistical Institute, 203, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta 35, together with necessary fees must be submitted so as to reach the Secretary, Examinations Committee not later than the 11th April, 1953.

K. N. CHAKRAVARTI,
Registrar.
(5703)

ENGLISH ROSE GRAFTS

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THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPO NIDHI, Madras 17.

M. P. POWER SUPPLY FOR EAST KHANDESH

JALGAON, Jan. 24 (H.S.). It is learnt that the Madhya Pradesh Government would be willing to supply electric power, from Nepanagar to some adjoining talukas of East Khandesh district, if the Bombay Government would request them to do so. Shri Kakasahib Rane, M.P., from Jalgaon, has therefore written to Shri Malojirao Nimbalkar, Minister, Bombay Government, requesting him to approach the Madhya Pradesh Government authorities.

It is further learnt that if this power supply would be ensured for Raver and Yawal talukas and Edlabad 'Peta', the adjoining areas to Madhya Pradesh of this district, the scheme of 'lift irrigation' could be started in this area.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 11, 2009.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 8, 1372
Parsi: Amardad 26, 1322.
Sunrise 7-15 a.m.
Sunset 6-27 p.m.
Hightide 07-39, 22-13.
Lowtide 02-56, 14-37.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

KAMLA HIGH SCHOOL KHAR: Mr. S. K. Patil, President of B P.C.C. will preside over Schools Parament session and variety entertainment programme at Jai Hind College Hall 5 p.m.

WEST BOMBAY BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES LOCAL ASSOCIATION: Sports at Gowalia Tank maidan, 3 p.m. Mr. C. B Parikh will preside.

N.S.D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND, WORLI: Mr. Dinkarrao Desai. Minister for Education, Bombay will perform opening ceremony of the Weaving section of the School at 6 p.m.

INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR WELFARE: Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay will preside over the fifth annual social gathering of the Institute at Naigaum, Dadar 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Today at 6-00 p.m., at the Sangham premises: Mr. Srinivasan, will speak on "Civilization–Whither Bound'.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain: Public Lecture on "Learning to Pray" at 6-15 p.m. today.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: Different Renderings of Vedanta at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park.

Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the G. Claridge and Company Limited and the Das Engineering Company, both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant and the other to that of Shri L. G. Thakore.

MALAD TO CELEBRATES REPUBLIC DAY

MALAD, Jan. 24: Under the auspices of Malad-Kandivali Education Committee the Republic Day will be celebrated at Sheth N. L. High School, Malad, at 9 a.m. on Monday. Students, their guardians and the public are cordially invited to attend. On this occasion Sjt. Vaikunthlal Mehta will perform the flag hoisting ceremony and Sheth Govind Das will describe the experiences of freedom struggle by other countries.

"RASTRIYA KALA NIKETAN: Members will be heralding the 4th year of Indian Republic by leading a procession of 53 cars denoting 53rd year of the Century and four jeeps denoting the 4th year of the Republic.

Shri Kamalnayen Bajaj will address the assembly and lead the procession.

TIME: at 8 a.m., PLACE: Near Secretariat on Oval side. Procession of cars; ROUTE: Secretariat to Gateway of India enroute Andheri and Ghatkopar. The procession is expected to be filmed by the Information Films of India.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Prakash Picture 'Ram-Rajya' will be shown at the Liberty Cinema at 9 a.m. on 26th inst. under the Presidentship of Shri. Malojirao M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works.

Rainfall In Assam

ALL-INDA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 24 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa and Coastal Andhradesa. A few showers have also been reported from North Bihar, South Hyderabad and South Tamil Nad.

Night temperatures fell by five to ten degrees F. over the region extending from Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh to East Hyderabad. They were markedly below normal in Vindhya Pradesh, South Madhya Bharat and West Madhya Pradesh and appreciably so in West Uttar Pradesh, South-east Rajasthan, North Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad. They were, however, appreciably above normal in south coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and Tamil Nad.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening:

Rain or thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, coastal Tamil Nad and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, south coastal Andhradesa and the rest of Tamil Nad.

Night temperatures are likely to fall further in North-east India outside Assam and in South-east Uttar Pradesh.

The following is the forecast issued by Met. Office at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and valid till the morning of 26th:— Dry weather. Cold spell is likely in Khandesh, Nasik, Aurangabad, and Parbhani Districts.

Outlook for the subsequent two days:— Dry weather.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from first Jan. 1953 and departure from normal recorded at 8.30 IST. on 24th Jan. 1953.

Baroda	79	45	0	0.7	+0.7
BOMBAY	83	65	0	0	—0.1
Darjiling	34	26	0.3	1.0	+0.7
Hyderabad Dn.	81	55	0	0.2	0
Jabalpur	69	39	0	1.0	+0.6
Jamshedpur	78	54	0	0.2	—0.1
Kanpur	67	43	0	1.5	+1.1
Kolhapur	83	57	0	0	—
Mahabaleshwar	74	51	0	0	—0.1
Mangalore	85	70	0	0	—0.1
Marmagoa	88	71	0	0	0
Mysore	87	65	0	0	—0.1
Poona	83	46	0	0	—0.1
Shillong	51	39	0.1	1.1	+0.7
Sholapur	83	55	0	0	—0.1
Simla	39	27	0	3.0	+1.1
Surat	86	57	0	0.1	+0.1

Goans-In-India Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday: A Goans-in-India Exhibition, depicting the contributions of Goans to Indian life, will be held at Bombay from January 29 to February 5. Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, will inaugurate the exhibition.

PRIZES FOR TATA EMPLOYEES

Study Of Hindi Encouraged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prizes were distributed to Tata employees who have passed the Ist and IInd Examination in Hindi in the years 1951 and 1952 at a ceremony held at Bombay House last evening. In all, 106 students who passed in 1951 and 80 in 1952 were given certificates by Mr. D. R. D. Tata, a Director of Tata Industries, who presided at the occasion. Besides, six members of the staff were given prizes for having passed the examinations with distinction.

Ever since Hindi was made the National language of this country in 1948, Tatas have been providing facilities for the study of the language to their headquarters staff

Slaughter Of Sheep And Goats

The Government of Bombay has directed that the slaughter of sheep and goats out of slaughter houses, i.e., in private houses out of public view, should be permitted only on special occasions such as religious festivals, fairs, etc.

India Now Uses More Petrol

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Consumption of petroleum on the Indian sub-continent was 140 per cent higher than the pre-war level, according to figures published in a recent issue of the British periodical "Petroleum Times."

The increase over the whole of the South-East Asian area was of the same order; but that in the Far East was 100 per cent, the publication said.

Despite these increases, the per capita consumption in South-East Asia and in India was ten gallons as against 650 gallons in the United States.

FORD NOT TO CLOSE PLANT IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Gordon W. Withell, Managing Director, Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, said today that Ford of India has no plans for cessation of operations in India, reports UPA.

In a statement issued here Withell said: "We have every confidence that the Government of India will, all in good time and after they have had an opportunity to study the position as a whole, issue us with the necessary licenses and assist us to proceed with our local development policy as we go along. We are already purchasing a number of parts and components in India and will increase such purchases as rapidly as fresh sources are developed."

The statement came on the heels of the report that General Motors (India) will close its big assembly plant in Bombay because the Indian Government will not let it import parts, as revealed by an official of the company.

Mr. Withell declined to comment on the position or problems of other manufacturers or assemblers.

Telegraph Holiday

BOMBAY, Friday.

January 26, the republic day, will be observed as a telegraph holiday. Ordinary telegrams will not be accepted on that day.

Our Ostriches For Lucknow

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Lucknow Zoo proposes to acquire animals from foreign countries shortly to make it one of the biggest Zoos in India.

Dr. M. Sardar Khan Supuerintendent of the Lucknow Zoo, who is now in Bombay, stated today that negotiations would shortly begin between the U.P. Government and some foreign zoos to acquire animals.

The animals range from kangaroos from Australia and giraffes, lions, and zebras from Africa, he said.

Mr. Sardar Khan stated that two young 14-month-old ostriches born in Bombay were purchased from the Victoria Garden Zoo here, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000.

They will be taken by rail next week for Lucknow.

GOANS-IN-INDIA EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Friday: A Goans-In-India Exhibition depicting the contributions of Goans to Indian life will be held at the Jehangir Art Gallery, Bombay from January 29 to February 5.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting will inaugurate the Exhibition and Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay will be the Chief Guest on the concluding day.

Bombay Ministers

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Public Health will leave for Hyderabad on January 28 and return to Bombay on February 1.

SHRI D. N. WANDREKAR

Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Deputy Minister for Backward Classes will leave on a tour of East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts on January 28 and will return to Bombay on February 3.

SHRI K. F. PATIL

Shri K. F. Patil, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forests will leave on a tour of Dharwar and Belgaum Districts, on January 26 and will return to Bombay on February 4

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 A. R. Oza, G songs, 08-15 B D Wadikar, lalat: v.d., 11-45 M. S. Shete, todi: v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S. Thakre, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 B. D. Wadikar, multani: v.d., 18-10 S. Thakre, violin, 18-30 M. S. Shete, chhayanat. 19-00 A. R. Oza, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 B. D. Wadikar, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 21-15 S. Raghavaiah, K. music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

Variations 353 m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S. Thakre, violin, 08-45 G Powle, Madgulkar compsn., 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 R. S. Sharma, H songs, 12-30 A Bux, sarangi, 13-00 G Powle, Borker compsns., 13-30 R. S. Sharma, H. songs, 13-50 Kausalya Manjeshwer, shudh sarang: v.d.

17-30 For children, M. 18-00 R. S. Sharma, H songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G Powale, S Marathe compsns., 20-45 Konkani programme, 21-30 M. S. Shete, kaushik rangini: v.d., 21-45 B. D. Wadikar, rayasa kanada. 22-15 Kausalya Manjeshwar, hameer: v.d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m—08-15 Special, 08-30 Durga Karnik, desi, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 J. P. Bhagat, Kabir's words, 18-20 Mukta Vaidya, G geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Arman (Ahm.), 19-00 Durga Karnik, mishra; piluni thumri, 19-15 Mukta Vaidya, G geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Svar sangit (Baroda) 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Durga Karnik, nand, 20-30 President's message on Republic Day, 21-15 Mukta Vaidya, G geets, 21-30 'Jeevanni dod', G.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 41.72 m. morning; 25.00 and 41.72 m. evening.

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Hindi Programme, 12-00 Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 7-30 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-30 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces all-star bill, 18-45 Ian Finlay 'Lion of Scotland', 19-15 Linger awhile, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Between You And Me

By Me

LAST week Bombay was talking about the weather. The city was shivering under a cold spell, and the cold wave passed through distant cities like Simla and Calcutta. European cities also recorded an unusual fall in temperature. Politically speaking, General Winter has activised rival blocs of Powers and the Soviet purge is significant.

President Eisenhower's inaugural address has been construed by politicians as an attempt to freeze the hot war in Korea. At Nanalnagar, Pandit Nehru talked of the 'Cold War' coming to India's doorsteps. The weather is too much with us and even politics is the art of fair weather sailing.

Though the well-to-do in the city were "buried" in flannels and woollens, the pavement sleepers had no obliging shelter and had to face it in the open. The biting cold often kept them awake and peering at the skies, they discovered the interesting planetary phenomenon of Mars and Venus close to each other near the crescent Moon. They hazarded a guess that the unusual cold spell was probably due to the "Triveni" in the skies. The Bombay Man had to pay a heavy price for this cold spell. A new type of ear trouble broke out in an epidemic form and kept the doctors busy. Ear, nose and throat ailments were in the ascendant, and hospital queues were unending. We are probably having cold comfort for the hot days to come.

* * *

THE battle for the city of Madras is raging furiously before Mr. Justice Wanchoo's one-man-mission. Dr. Lanka Sundaram, member of Parliament from Andhra and President of the All-India Linguistic States Conference, has suggested in his memorandum that Madras City should be made a centrally-administered area and the capital of Andhra should be located in it.

If this is not conceded, Dr. Sundaram has threatened that Andhra public opinion will not accept the Andhra State. The main line of argument is that Chennapatnam, which was the original Madras, was founded by an Andhra and that it was Telugu talents and resources that developed the city to its present prominence. Andhra leaders seem to forget that they are demanding Madras City, and not Chennapatnam which is non-existent. During the recent celebrations of the centenary of Apostle Thomas' visit to Mylapore, a Christian missionary of note remarked, "Even the very name, Madras, it is most likely, owes its origin to its association with the Apostle Thomas. The derivation of the name 'Madras' has been a puzzle to historians, but will it be a puzzle when it is known that a monastery was built at San Thome, and that the Aramaic Syriac word for monastery is Madrastha, Madrasth, Madrasa? The Arabic name is "Madrasah." This philological interpretation may give rise to a Christian or Arabic claim for the city. So the Andhras have not a clear, historical case for the possession of Madras.

* * *

At the recent session of the Congress at Nanalnagar, the Andhra province issue loomed large. Shri. Sanjeeva Reddy, President of the Andhra Congress Committee, remarked that the Congress session could be fittingly termed as the Andhra session of the Congress. According to him, ninety per cent of the audience were Andhras. Shri. Kala Venkat Rao, former Congress Secretary, went one step further and observed, "This is the second Congress in the Telugu-speaking area in its glorious history of over 68 years. I am glad to find that the huge audience mainly consisted of Andhras, and this is a good augury for the Andhra province, the creation of which has been specially recommended by this session."

We do not desire to deprive the Andhra leaders of this consolation, if it leads to the early realisation of their dream. But they complicate the issue by adding to their original claim. They not only demand Madras City as their patrimony, but also Rajaji as dowry! During the Steering Committee discussion when a Tamiliani speaker referred to disparaging remarks made by the Andhras about Rajaji, Shri. Sanjeeva Reddy warmly claimed, "We respect Rajaji, as much as you do. He is our leader also, as much as he is yours. We want Rajaji to live long, to serve our country, not only Tamilnad but also Andhra. He himself comes from an Andhra area, and we claim him as an Andhra." Shri. Rajagopalachari, who was sitting behind Pandit Nehru on the dais, simply smiled at the new Andhra honours showered upon him. Rajaji has been termed as the Father of Partition of India, next in importance only to the late Mr. Jinnah. Will the Andhra claim lead to his Partition? The Andhra leaders, shrewd as they are, probably hope to bag Madras City by claiming Rajaji as well. So Rajaji has triumphed in the last session of the Congress!

* * *

A DELEGATION of seven members of Parliament is now in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee to study the administrative problems. The Andaman group consists of 204 small islands, with a total area of 2,500 square miles and population of over 30,000.

On account of the indented coast line of the islands, which appear, in fantastic forms, there are possibilities of developing some of the finest harbours. Port Blair is the most important harbour at present. The strategic value of these islands as the gateway of the Far East cannot be overestimated, and India may have to develop them as a naval base. When the islands fell into the hands of the Japanese during the last war, they formed a threat to the safety of India. They were used by the Japanese as the invasion nest for the bombardment of Vishakapatnam. So from the defence point of view, the Andamans form India's island bastion on the east.

* * *

A number of islands of the Andaman group is not populated at all, while the aborigines who form the original inhabitants are living amidst dense forests and mountain tracts. Their population is difficult to compute and they form an interesting study for anthropologists. Belonging to the Negroid stock, they consist of a number of tribes, having racial affinities with the Chinese and the Malayans. They offered stiff resistance to British occupation and even now the Jarawas are considered to be a dangerous tribe, who will resort to their bows and arrows at the slightest provocation.

Apart from the tribes, the Andamans present a picture of polyglot civilisation. The Andaman Indians are descendants of the first batch of Indian politicals who took part in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and who were lodged in the cellular jail on the Atlanta Point. A colony was originally set up at Port Blair as a penal settlement for the detention of a large number of political prisoners captured during the Indian Mutiny. Then it became "Craik's Paradise" in which the flower of Indian politicals had to waste their life in cellular jails paying a dear price for patriotism. History changed its course when the Japanese captured the Andamans and handed them over to Mr. Subhas Bose who used them as the headquarters of his Free India Government.

* * *

The Andaman Islands are equidistant from Madras and Calcutta, within 800 miles range. From Rangoon, they are only 350 miles distant. In the 18th century, a British naval captain named Archibald Blair saw their possibilities as a coaling station for the British Fleet in the Bay of Bengal and Port Blair was named after him. Apart from the aborigines who are still in a primitive stage of civilisation, there are Nicobaris who belong to Malayasian stock. They have their own language which has a strong Malay element. Primitive tribal laws, common ownership of plantations, village democracy, complete equality of sexes, and absence of sharp class distinctions are the characteristic features of the Nicobari society. The Nicobaris live mostly on cocoanuts, yams, fish, pigs and poultry. Another cross-section of the population is the Karen tribe, which has accepted Indian citizenship and which has a settlement at Webi, in North Andamans. There are also a few foreign nationals like Burmans and Chinese.

The Andaman Indians have a history as old as the recorded history of these islands. They are descendants of the first batch of Indians who were brought as political convicts for participation in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and of the early free settlers. For the last seventy-five years, the Andaman Indians have grown into a compact and homogeneous community. All streams of Indian culture, and settlers hailing from all over India, like the Pathans, Punjabis, Tamils, Telugus, Malayalees and Bengalees have merged into a homogeneous community with a common outlook. Strange as it may seem, Hindi and Urdu are the common languages of Indians in these islands and they plead for their recognition as a state language to replace the English language. The memories of the Indian Mutiny prejudiced the mind of the British administrators against the Andaman Indians, whom they regarded as criminal tribes and a potential danger to the state. This psychology of a 'penal settlement' continued to rule the roost, as Indian revolutionaries and other freedom fighters who were sentenced for life were sent to the Andaman prisons. The sons of the soil were debarred from holding key administrative positions, for which Indians from the mainland were sent. They were also given special allowances and 'ex-gratia' payments, which were denied to the Andaman Indians. These petty prejudices and vexatious discriminations are still rampant even after the departure of the British from our shores.

* * *

Though the Andamans were the first to be 'liberated' from the British Raj by the Netaji administration, it is an irony of history that they continue to be a 'backward' province, even after the advent of freedom in India. These islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner, and for the last two years, an Advisory Council, nominated by the President of India on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, has been functioning. By its very nature and limitations, the Advisory Council has failed to face the basic problems and to enunciate any forward policy of administration. The Andaman Indians' Association, which is the only representative body at present, has been demanding the establishment of an elected administrative council in place of the present nominated personnel, with enlarged powers to decide questions of basic policy and to have a voice in administration. While small islands like the Laccadives participated in the general elections, and while a special steamer was chartered to help the islanders poll in full strength, the Andamans were completely left out of the picture. In place of elected representatives, Bishop John Richardson of Nicobar was nominated by the President to the Indian Parliament as a representative of the Andamans. Naturally, the Andamanese resent the inferior status assigned to them in Free India. They should be helped to become full nationals of India in every sense of the term.

* * *

Apart from their strategic value, the plantation and the colonisation possibilities of the islands are tremendous. Their vast timber resources still remain undeveloped, and representatives of the Central Coconut Committee are shortly to visit the islands for the scientific planning of coconut plantations. The original scheme of using the islands for the colonisation of Anglo-Indians has failed, but recent efforts to use them as a rehabilitation centre for the East Bengal refugees are under way. The success of the scheme will add to the man-power which the islands badly need in view of their strategic value. The forest products of these islands can be utilised for making matches, plywood factories and paper making, and the establishment of a net work of factories will absorb the islanders in gainful occupations. Transport is the main bottleneck, as there is only a weekly steamer service between the Andamans and the mainland. But in view of the growing importance of these islands, the steamer services are bound to become more frequent, and possibly air service will begin to operate. These will bring in Indian manufacturers in the picture, as they will be induced to explore the possibilities of the raw products as a business proposition. The Congress Delegation which is visiting the islands should study the grievances of the islanders on the spot. And submit a full report to the Government of India to remedy them. A contented and prosperous Andamans will be a source of strength in our defence strategy. Since the gravity of power politics is gradually shifting to the Eastern waters, the Andamans as an island base are bound to loom large in the defence and foreign policies of India. A long-range vision is imperative in this context to shape the destiny of the islands.

Many Miracles At Goa Exposition

ARRANGEMENTS AT CATHEDRAL WERE VERY SYSTEMATIC

By J. Desmono

THE exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, commemorating the fourth centenary of his death, came to a successful conclusion on Jan. 6th in Old Goa when the sacred remains were transferred from their temporary abode in the Se Cathedral to its permanent resting place in the Church of Bom Jesu. Never again will anyone be allowed to touch the body, but it may be venerated.

Looking back on this historic event one must not forget the wonderful organization that helped to make this occasion a success. Goa was literally transformed overnight on December 3 for the big day when Cardinal Cerejeira, the Papal Legate, and Archbishops, bishops, monsignori and Ministers of Government would take an active part in the celebrations. Yes, thousands upon thousands came by ships, air, rail, road and on foot to the verdurous City of Goa. Christians and non-Christians alike kissed the sacred feet of the great saint in perfect harmony and without distinction of race, colour and creed

Goa was changed; yes, it bore a festive appearance. Every church was painted in immaculate white, while the massive wooden alters shone with their gold tinted carvings, bringing to reality the splendour of God's church on earth.

GOOD ARRANGEMENT

There was hardly a word of complaint uttered against the arrangements made round the Se Cathedral for kissing the body. Two queues were formed and they moved rather swiftly. Starting in the early hours of the morning 6 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. about twenty to twentyfive thousand people kissed the body; about twenty to twenty-three people every minute Exceptions were made on certain rush days to keep the church open for longer hours, but this was done to suit the convenience of visitors from far away.

Requests for passes to kiss the body out of the queue were, indeed numerous throughout the day for the simple reason that it was a matter of convenience and comfort. Many had to be refused and were politely asked to join the queue, but discrimination was made in really necessitous cases.

Organised processions were often seen wending their way from the old church to the Cathedral. These were groups of pilgrims either from a neighbouring village in Goa or from some outside country. They were generally given short instructions in the Church of Bom Jesu on the life of the Saint and then marched along the processional route to the Cathedral to kiss the body.

Order was maintained throughout without a sound. Priests stood around the body urging people to move faster and touching different articles to the body, while others sat down collecting alms and stipends for masses.

MIRACLES

Miracles occurred on the spot but due to the very strict method followed before public disclosures are made of such things caution was observed. About a dozen miracles were reported

On the day I was present a certain Mr. Stephen Pereira from the parish of St. Stephens in Goa was cured of polio which he was certified to have been suffering from. A Parsi lady from

(Continued on page 18, col. 4)

WEST INDIES 276 FOR 4

Weekes' Forceful Century Knock

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, January 24 (PTI).

THE FIRST TEST between West Indies and India here is running very evenly and at the close of the third day's play yesterday West Indies had scored 205 for the loss of four wickets.

This was in reply to India's 417 which had occupied the whole of the first two days, in the first of which they scored 208 for four.

West Indies who had made a worse start than India, by losing their first wicket for 3 runs, had three down for 89 but the partnership between Clyde Walcott and Everton Weekes then put on 101 runs for the fourth wicket before Walcott was tempted by Mankad and caught.

Weekes continued batting strongly as he had from the start and was not out with 92 when stumps were drawn for the day.

The start of play today was delayed for nine minutes while repairs were made to the jute matting wicket.

Fourth Day's Play

West Indies added 71 runs to their overnight total of 205 for four without losing any more wickets in (72) minutes' play here before lunch today on the fourth day of their first test against India. Hazare took the new ball as soon as the play commenced hoping to break the fifth wicket stand but Weekes, watching every ball carefully, and Pairaudeau, a seasoned opening batsman, made no mistake.

Playing forcefully and faultlessly after reaching his century Weekes often stepped out to spinners Mankad and Gupte. India's fielding today was not as tight as yesterday. Eighteen minutes before lunch rain stopped play but it had ceased raining fifteen minutes after and the play was expected to be resumed after lunch.

SCOREBOARD

INDIA First Innings: 417 (all out).

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Alan Rae b Rachand	1
Stollmeyer c Phadkar b Gupte	33
Worrell b Gupte	18
Weekes (batting)	137
Walcott c Ramchand b Mankad	47
Pairaudeau (batting)	33
Extras	7
TOTAL (for 4 wkts.)	276

FALL OF WKTS: 1/3, 2/36, 3/81, 4/190.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	13	4	38	0
Ramchand	14	3	47	1
Gupte	45	13	94	2
Mankad	47	15	81	1
Shodhan	1	0	1	0
Hazare	3	0	8	0

ALIGARH BEAT LUCKNOW

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 24 (PTI): Aligarh beat Lucknow today by one goal to nil in the North Zone Inter University Hockey Tournament at Saugor.

The four teams, Delhi, Punjab, Aligarh and Saugor, which have entered the semi-finals will start playing from tomorrow.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

4-10 p.m. Dockyard 'A' vs. City 'A' (Senior League); 5-15 p.m. Rest XI vs. Combined Railways (Festival-final).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana

3-30 p.m. P.V.M. Open Tournament.

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium

1-30 p.m. Bombay State Junior Championships.

ANOTHER 4-MINUTE MILE ATTEMPT FAILS

PERTH, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Victorian John Landy failed to accomplish a four-minute mile in the Australian Championships here today.

He clocked four minutes four and two-tenth seconds.

This was 2.1 seconds outside his best time of four minutes 2.1 seconds this season and 2.18 seconds slower than the world record of four minutes 1.4 seconds set up by Gundar Haegg of Sweden in July, 1945.

Running with effortless ease, Landy led throughout to win by about 75 yards.

He said afterwards: "The weather was too hot for me, but I cannot make any excuses because every other condition was perfect."

Poona Team For Madras Athletic Meet

POONA, Jan. 24 (PTI). The Poona University sports committee at its meeting held today selected the following to represent the University in the Inter-University athletic meet to be held at Madras from January 28 to 30th.

GENTS: Arayanayakam, S. A. Gujarathi, G. G. Apte, Bhupendrasinghkukungulu, S. K. Shogh and M. Mascarenhas.

LADIES: Miss Sindhu Pandit, Miss Charusila Bhide, Miss Malini Ketkar and Miss E. Joseph.

The team will leave for Madras on Monday the twenty-sixth.

Victoria v. New South Wales

SYDNEY, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter). Sent in to bat on a spinners wicket Victoria were dismissed for the moderate total of 169 by New South Wales, the Sheffield Champions, on the second day of their match here.

New South Wales had replied with 59 for one wicket by the close. There was no play yesterday because of rain.

School Athletics In Cuttack

CUTTACK, Jan. 24 (PTI): The Governor of Orissa, Mr. Fazal Ali, said here, today, that in India where thousands of boys and girls did not get the opportunity of going to school it was necessary that those who went to school should receive the best possible education in which due attention should be paid to the building up of their body and mind, presiding at the First Quadrangular High Schools Athletic meet here.

Madhya Pradesh obtained the championship in the boys events with 55 points, West Bengal coming next with 51 points. Orissa was third with 15 points and Bihar was last with 11 points.

West Bengal annexed the championship in girls events with 38 points, Madhya Pradesh coming next with 29 points and Orissa obtaining the third place with 23 points. Bihar had no girl competitors.

The following are the details:

BOYS SECTION

400 METRES RUN: 55.2 secs. (1) T. Shome (West Bengal), (2) N. Kerketta (Bihar), (3) M. Shafi (Madhya Pradesh).

1,500 METRES RUN: (4 mts. 32 secs.) (1) Raj (Madhya Pradesh), (2) S. C. Sahani (Madhya Pradesh), (3) K. Upadhyaya (Bihar).

10 METRES HURDLES: (No time given). (1) S. Stephens (Madhya Pradesh), (2) K. K. Sachidev (Madhya Pradesh), (3) U. Ali (Orissa).

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: 5 ft. 8.25 inches) (1) A. Paul (West Bengal), (2) S. Mukerji (West Bengal), (3) K. C. Behara (Orissa).

JAVELIN THROW: 141 ft. 7.25 inches, (1) S. Stephens (Madhya Pradesh), (2) R. Slaney (Madhya Pradesh), (3) G. P. Mallick (West Bengal).

4 X 100 METRES RELAY: 50.3 secs. (1) West Bengal, (2) Bihar, (3) Madhya Pradesn.

GIRLS SECTION:

DISCUS THROW: 161 ft. 5.25 inch. (1) Nilima Ghose (West Bengal), (2) C. D. Abrew (Orissa), (3) S. Sahu (Orissa).

4 X 100 METRES RELAY: 58 secs. (1) Madhya Pradesh, (2) West Bengal, (3) Orissa.

Volley Ball championship was won by Orissa by defeating Madhya Pradesh in the final.

Kabadi championship was won by Madhya Pradesh after defeating Orissa in the final.

Baseball Champ Retires

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24 (UPA): Mel Ott, one of baseball's all-time greats, today announced his retirement from the game to devote full time to his business here.

MANY MEET RECORDS IN JUNIOR ATHLETIC MEET

By OUR ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE first day of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association's annual Junior Championships saw seven meet records go by the board, two of them in the heats of the same event.

The response for the meet was rather poor, and the attendance at the Brabourne Stadium left much to be desired by way of enthusiasm among the youngsters. With schoolboys and schoolgirls numbering nearly two hundred on the track, one would be justified in expecting the entire west wing of the huge Brabourne Stadium reverberating with shouts of encouragement for the future champions of the state. But the meagre attendance, hardly three hundred were present, shows clearly that athletics on this side of India, despite the Lavy Pintos and Mary D'Souzas, has failed to attract any following or create enough interest for spectators to muster in large numbers.

Thirteen finals were decided in a heavy programme that was gone through with clockwork precision. The remaining finals will be decided tomorrow afternoon, when the championships conclude.

The results were:

BOYS UNDER 18 CADETS

100 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: Tarasingh 1. A. Mascarenhas 2. H. Abraham 3. Time: 12 secs. Second heat: M. Talkar 1. R. Fernandes 2. K. Sunder 3. Time: 11.6 secs. Third heat: K. Martin 1. W. G. Bhagwat 2. K. P. Jassawala 3. Time: 11.8 seconds.

Tarasingh, A. Mascarenhas, M. Talkar, R. Fernandes, K. Martin and W. G. Bhagwat qualified for the final.

200 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: S. Kattan 1. E. Lobo 2. C. Fernandes 3. Time: 25 secs. Second heat: Tarasingh 1. K. P. Jassawala 2. R. Fernandes 3. Time: 24.3 secs. Third heat: M. Talkar 1. K. Martin 2. A. Mascarenhas 3. Time: 23.7 secs (NEW MEET RECORD).

S. Kattan, E. Lobo, Tarasingh, K. P. Jassawala, M. Talkar and K. Martin qualified for the final.

400 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: K. Martin 1. E. D'Souza 2. R. G. Marks 3. Time: 56 secs. Second heat: M. Talkar 1. J. Rodrigues 2. A. Mascarenhas 3. Time: 57.3 secs. Third heat: Z. T. Extross 1. N. Vincent 2. C. D'Silva 3. Time: 57.8 secs.

K Martin, E D'Souza, M. Talkar, J. Rodrigues, Z. T. Extross and N. Vincent qualified for the final.

800 Metres Run FINAL

Z. T. Extross 1. R. Raymond 2. J. Dubash 3. Time: 2 mins. 9.2 secs

Running Broad Jump FINAL

Tarasingh 1. E. Lobo 2. C. Llewelyn 3. Dist: 19 ft. 8-3/4 in. (NEW MEET RECORD).

Putting the Shot Final

B D. Doctor 1. D. Pawar 2. L Fernandes 3. Dist: 34 ft. 10-½ in.

PUtting the Shot FINAL

D. Pawar 1. L. Fernandes 2. S. A. Irani 3. Dist: 137 ft. 4-3/4 in. (NEW MEET RECORD).

BOYS UNDER 15 HORNETS

100 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: J. Silvera 1. S. Bhatt 2. Time: 12.5 secs. Second heat: A. Ramsingh 1. E. I. Pinto 2. Time: 12.1 secs. Third heat: H. Hyder 1. A. Pereira 2. Time: 12.8 secs. All six qualified for final.

200 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: S. Bhatt 1. J. Silvera 2. H. Hyder 3. Time: 25.5 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD). Second heat: A. Ramsingh 1. D. Monte 2. R. Mansingh 3. Time: 25.5 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD). Third heat: E. I. Pinto 1. J. Saldanha 2. S. Rao 3. Time: 26.2 secs.

S. Bhatt, J. Silvera, A. Ramsingh, D. Monte, E. I. Pinto and J. Saldanha qualified for the final.

Running High Jump Final

B. N. Burde 1. F. Franco 2. S. Bhatt 3. Height: 4 ft. 10 in. (NEW MEET RECORD).

BOYS UNDER 12 MIDGETS

100 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: G. Pinto 1. S. Nizam 2. B. S. Bajan 3. Time: 14.6 secs. Second heat: Shaikh Iqbal 1. M. D'Souza 2. R. Day 3. Time: 15 secs. Third heat: T. D'Souza 1. V. R. Thorne 2. Time: 15.2 secs.

G. Pinto, S. Nizam, Shaikh Iqbal, M. D'Souza, T. D'Souza and V. R. Thorne qualified for the final.

Running Broad Jump Final

V. R. Thorne 1. B. Nizam 2. A. Jameson 3. Dist. 13 ft. 5 1/8 in.

GIRLS UNDER 18 CADETS

100 Metres Run Final

S. D'Souza 1. S. Bhandarkar 2. S. Gokarn 3. Time: 13.5 secs.

Running High Jump Final

S. D'Souza 1. V. M. Irani 2. A. Pinto 3. Height: 4 ft. 2 in.

Putting the Shot Final

R. Thornber 1. E. Brown 2. R. Bajan 3. Dist: 27 ft. 3 3/4 in. (NEW MEET RECORD).

GIRLS UNDER 15 HORNETS

50 Metres Run Final

M. Pinto 1. V. F. Masani 2. P. Kher 3. Time: 7.3 secs.

Running Broad Jump Final

Leela Rao 1. C. A. Gujar 2. V. Hebbar 3. Dist: 14 ft.

GIRLS UNDER 12 MIDGETS

Running Broad Jump Final

N. Rao 1. M. J. Pardiwala 2. S. S. Nair 3. Dis: 11 ft. 10 3/4 in.

75 Metres Skipping Race

N. Rao 1. Z. P. Khergamwala 2. S. S. Nair 3.

50 Metres Run (Heats)

First heat: S. Nizam 1. G. Pinto 2. J. A. Jameson 3. Time: 7.1 secs. Second heat: Shaikh Iqbal 1. A. K. Roy 2. B. Alli 3. Time: 7.5 secs. Third heat: V. R. Thorne 1. T. D'Souza 2. M. V. Salvi 3. Time: 7.6 secs.

S. Nizam, G. Pinto, Shaikh Iqbal, B. Alli V. R. Thorne and T. D'Souza qualified for the final.

CYCLING MARATHON

Frenchman Beats Australian's Record

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Rene Menzies, 63-year-old French cyclist, ended his year long Marathon ride at Westminster, London, today with a total mileage, 62,785.

He was 215 miles short of his objective of 63,000 but had beaten the Australian Essie Nicholson's 1937 mileage record of 62,657.

In January 1952 Rene began the Marathon ride from the Houses of Parliament here which took him thousands of miles, day after day, through England, Wales, Scotland and France. He ended his Marathon by riding day and night round London's Hyde Park.

Jap Wrestlers For India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23 (PTI): A Japanese wrestling team will reach India on February 16 on their homeward journey from Istanbul and are expected to be here for about a fortnight.

Mr. S. K. Basu, Vice-President of Wrestling Federation of India told PTI., "the Japanese wrestlers are anxious to fight in some of the important places in the country, and it is likely some representative bouts will be arranged between our boys and the visitors." He hoped that the various State Associations would arrange some contests.

The Associations were requested to contact him at 8, Sarcar Bye-Lane, Calcutta.

ADELAIDE: American Tennis stars 18-year-old Miss Maureen Connolly and Miss Julie Sampson gave a sparkling exhibition to win the South Australian Women's Doubles Title here on Saturday.

DANDEKAR-SATHE COMBINE SAVES DAY

B. E. S. T. All-Out For 387: P. J. Gym. Make Poor Start

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A grand knock of 96 by Dandekar enabled B.E.S.T. to finish the day with a total of 387 in their first innings against P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in the three-day final of the Police Invitation Cricket Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground on the opening day today. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the close of play for the day were 13 for no loss. The match will be resumed on Sunday.

Meeting early disaster and losing half their side for 122, it was the Dandekar Sathe partnership that saved B.E.S.T. from a possible collapse to a respectable total of 387 runs. Dandekar and Sathe were concerned in a century partnership that added 144 runs for the sixth wicket before Dandekar was adjudged leg before to Amladi for his sparkling 96 runs aided by a six and 13 fours. Thereafter wickets fell at regular intervals before the entire team was back to the pavilion for the total of 387. The others to contribute to the total were skipper Amladi 42, Jehangir Patel 45, Sathe 65, and Sathghare 53. The most successful bowler was Amladi who took 4 B.E.S.T. wickets for 71 runs.

In reply, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana's opening batsmen Bhajekar and Kapadia were not out with 4 and 8 runs respectively out of their side's total of 13 for no loss.

Race Selections

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR WILD CHANCELLOR

Incitatus Likely To Win In Bombay Area Cup

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE COSTLY ACQUISITION of Mr. and Mrs. Justice, Wild Chancellor is on the right side at the moment and is likely to hold Fermoy at bay in tomorrow's main attraction, the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup.

Incitatus, a recent winner of a distance race is placed nicely in the Bombay Area Cup. the side attraction in the card and is likely to score from Haseen and Virvikram.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

The first race starts at 2 p.m.

The following are the acceptances for Bombay Big Meeting, Third Day to be run on Sunday, 25th January, 1953:—

THE DHARWAR PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Jahan Ara (—) 9-0, Sun Street (—) 8-7, Rommel (Khade) 8-7, Marconi (—) 8-7, Excalibur (Jones) 8-7, Commoner (Chavan) 8-7, Bright Steel (—) 8-7, Blusheon (Purtusingh) 8-7, Prince Charles (—) 8-7, Stealer (—) 8-7, Bishanpur (—) 8-4, Indo Persian (—) 8-4, Maria (—) 8-4, Rangeeli (Packham) 8-4, Quite Fit (Jagdesh) 8-4.

Commoner Win
Blusheon Next best

*

THE SHAHABAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Vir Babruvahan (Kheemsingh) 9-4, Popo (Hanuman) 8-12, Gorgia (Evans) 8-11, Atinette (Chavan S) 8-7, The Djin (Duffy) 8-6, Sushama (—) 8-4, Ghazni Day (Kheem) 8-3, God's Gift (Khade P) 7-10, Noorani (Shiba) 7-9, Lily (Purshotam) 7-9, Never Again (Antoo) 7-8, Count Bobby (Rajoo) 7-8.

God's Gift Win
Gorgia Next best
if absent Lily

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THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Harlem Princess (Purtusingh) 9-2, Shikari (—) 9-1, Recent Vintage (—) 9-1, Hilaluzzaman (Medhe G) 9-1, Chandra Vilas (Jagdesh) 9-0, Homestretch (—) 9-0, Gay Pilot (—) 9-0, Mah Khurshid (Chavan S) 8-13, Straight Run (Khade P) 8-12, Pretty Town (—) 8-12, Dev Kanya (Kheem) 8-7, Para Day (—) 8-7, Star of Iran (Shiba) 8-4, Dominate (Kheemsingh) 8-4, Kirandevi (Kasbekar) 8-2, Girl Guide (—) 7-13.

Harlem Princess Win
Para Day Next best
if absent Straight Run

*

THE SHAHABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Gay Lordling (—) 9-3, Gay Girl (J Bhosle) 9-3, Botticelli (Amir) 9-2, Parker Prince (Khade P) 9-1, Dasturi (Kheemsingh) 9-1, Lucky Guard (Putrusingh) 8-12, Money for Jam (Pierce) 8-12, Marble Arch (Antoo) 8-10, Gaya (—) 8-10, Model Queen (Chavan S) 8-8.

Lucky Guard Win
Gay Lordling Next best
if absent Parker Prince

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THE BOMBAY AREA CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Hirohito (Khade P) 9-9, Haseen (Duffy) 9-3, Gang Bhup (Packham) 8-13, Majestic Way (Evans) 8-12, Taslaroon (Chavan S) 8-11, Rana Pratap (Cracknell E) 8-11, Maduri (Ganpat S) 8-2, Eastern Jest (—) 7-13, Virvikram (Whiteside N) 7-7, Incitatus (Harbutt) 7-4, Chocolate Baby (Antoo) 7-0, We Bob (—) 7-0.

Incitatus Win
Haseen Next best

*

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Aawaz (Packham) 9-2, Charmed Flight (Evans) 9-2, Lonely Light (—) 9-1, Gold Street (Eldin) 9-1, Samurai (—) 7-8, Der-Nue-Wey (—) 8-10, Priorate (Pierce) 8-8, Wild Chancellor (Mullane) 8-6, Fermoy (Gilmore) 8-5, Mansoor Beg (Khade P) 8-1, Chhota Sahib (Antoo) 8-3, Assault (Cracknell E) 8-0, Chmo (Jones H) 7-8, Rita's Pet (Ghauskhan) 7-7, Kotidhwaj (Purtusingh) 7-7, Mahboob II (I Khan) 7-0.

Wild Chancellor Win
Fermoy Next best
if absent Charmed Flight

*

THE CHEMBUR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Baaz Bahadur (Purshotam) 9-3, Shandana (—) 8-11, Murasaki (Eldin) 8-1, Gold Star (—) 8-11, Golden Flight (Evans) 8-5, Pick Money (Packham) 8-5, Philsooph (Khade P) 8-4, Mumkin (Kheemsingh) 8-2, Prospero (—) 8-2, Cherry Blossom (—) 8-1, Mogul King (—) 8-1, Kensington (Shiba) 8-1.

Murasaki
if absent Mogul King Win
Golden Flight Next best

*

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Golden Night (Evans) 9-2, Fowzia (—) 9-2, Kinder Garden (Whiteside N) 8-13, Flying Banner (Medhe G) 8-13, Malabar Star (Amir) 8-11, Tripoli (—) 8-11, Shere Khan (Purtu) 8-9, Ali Janab (—) 8-9, Gipsy Flower (—) 8-8, Firelight (—) 8-7, Durnev (Packham) 8-4, Rao Padma (Kasbekar) 7-13, Liberator (Jagdesh) 8-3, Non Violence (—) 8-3, Passing Bell (Shiba) 8-3, Lerins (Chavan S) 8-1, Bachelor Boy (G Chavan) 7-11, Jester King (Ghauskhan) 7-11.

Shere Khan
if absent Tripoli Win
Flying Banner Next best

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CHOICE TREBLE—
Commoner
Harlem Princess
Shere Khan

*

FLUKES—
Star of Iran
Kinder Garden

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the track-trials noted today at Mahaluxmi:

OUTER TAN

CARPALA (Mullane) moved attractively over three furlongs and returned 36 1/2 seconds.

STARSHELL (Gilmore) was level with INCITATUS (Harbutt) when going an excellent three-furlong spurt in 35 1/2 seconds Both are in winning mood.

PYARA (Chavan) was attended by GAY GIRL (RB) and NEVER AGAIN (Antoo) when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

OASES (Purtu) shaped better than CHHOTI BEGUM (Magan) when travelling over three furlongs. He returned 37 seconds.

DHARKAN (Khade) moved well in hand and clocked three furlongs in 38 seconds.

THUNDERER (Russi) showed out from HASEEN (Duffy) when negotiating four furlongs in 51 seconds.

WILD CHANCELLOR (Mullane) moved like a winner over three furlongs and recorded 36 seconds.

DEV KANYA (Damodar) held GHAZNI DAY (Kheem) when covering three furlongs in 38 seconds.

GAGAN DOOT (Sibbritt) was not fully extended when out in the company of KANIYA KUMARI (Khade). He returned 36 seconds.

GLACHAN (Ayub Khan) showed out from FRUIT SALT (Amir) when travelling over four furlongs. He recorded 52 1/2 seconds.

NUREMBERG (Purtu) went a noteworthy three-furlong spurt in 36 1/2 seconds.

MAXIE (Russi) moved in front of GALLOPER (Duffy) when sent over three furlong. The latter was not extended and clocked 37 seconds.

DOWN SOUTH (Deshmukh) and MONEY FOR JAM (Damodar) were in close order at the end of a three-furlong spurt. Timing 37 seconds.

BARDSEY (Cracknell) moved very well in hand and clocked three furlongs in 37 seconds.

FLYING BANNER (Medhe) had the easy measure of POLDO (Bhoor) when tried over four furlongs. He returned 50 1/2 seconds.

HIROHITO (Khade) cut four furlongs in 51 1/5 seconds.

STAR OF IRAN (Shiba) moved freely over four furlongs and set 52 seconds.

BUCKHURST PARK (Chavan) held CHANDRALEKHA (Sawai) when covering three furolngs in 36 seconds.

ROADBORNE (Purtu) went a smashing gallop over a mile in 1 minute 48 seconds.

Allegation Against U. S. Troops

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): The East German Communist Party newspaper 'Neues Deutschlend' today alleged that United States occupation troops were responsible for the typhoid epidemic in south-west Germany.

Central Railway Drop Valuable Point

LUSITANIANS LUCKY IN SENIOR HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CENTRAL RAILWAY, the champions of last year's senior Hockey League were forced to drop a valuable point to Lusitanians 'A' this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation when both sides shared two goals.

The Railway were, indeed, unfortunate not to run out winners, though they were good triers. They kept the Lusis defence on their toes throughout, but failed to take advantage of the first and last quarter when they had settled down in their rival's goal area.

The standard of play was not worth writing home about, but the poor supervision of the game calls for harsh comment, especially due to Lelio DaSilva's poor judgment in the second half of play.

The rival defences stole honours. The Railway forward line could have functioned better, had they decided to combine well. Thangavelu and Ramloo were dangerous, but failed to provide those capital centres that bring goals. Munir was backward throughout, but in the last ten minutes he made desperate attempts to score the winning goal.

The Lusitanians were lucky in as much as their goal seemed to have been scored from an offside position. Their forward line was their weakest link, but thanks to some brilliant covering work by Harold Gonsalves, their wing half, they managed to prevent a rout Sacru Menezes, their goalkeeper also saved them at the critical moment.

The Railway confined the Lusitanians to their goal for over fifteen minutes, but failed to score. During this period the Lusitanians made two sporadic raids which the Railway custodian smoothered. It was in the twelfth minute that the Railway took the lead through Quayyum off a penalty corner.

Twelve minutes later, John Vaz equalized for the Lusis, but umpire Lelio da Silva should have held Britto offside. What happened was this: Frank Correa took a shot from outside the 'D', but the goalie stopped with his pads and Britto took a shot but missed. John Vaz lying behind took his chance and scored.

The second period was quite an anxious time for the Lusitanians. Padda had Menezes at his mercy, but the latter saved well Five minutes before the end, Munir ran past the Lusis defence and shot, but Menezes deflected the ball away. Munir, however, got the ball again and pushed it into goal. Umpire da Silva, however, adjudged that the player had pushed the ball from outside the line.

The team were:-

CENTRAL RAILWAY:- K. D'Souza; Kishen, Quayyum; Venugopal, Pyarelal, Rudravelu, Thangavelu, Pillay, Padda Munir, Ramloo.

LUSITANIANS: S. Menezes; E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza; Carvalho, Amir Kumar, H. Gonsalves; L. Vaz, J. Vaz, M. Britto, F. Correa, A. Saxby.

Umpires: J. B. D'Souza and Lelio Da Silva.

The Goan Inter-Village Hockey tournament commenced this evening at the same venue, earlier. Tivim Union beat Saligao by three goals to nil.

ANDHRA CRICKET ASSOCIATION

INDORE, Jan. 24 (PTI): An Andhra Cricket Association will be formed at Guntur on February 6, according to a letter received here by Col. C. K. Nayudu from the General Secretary of the Guntur Recreation Club, affiliated to the Madras Cricket Association. The Guntur Recreation Club had invited leading cricketers in the country to meet at Guntur on February 6. Col. Nayudu will be presiding over the first meeting of the association.

ROAD TRANSPORT IN STATES WORKS SMOOTHLY

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

route miles during the remaining years of the Planning period 1953-54 to 1955-56 at a capital expenditure of Rs. 69,00,000/-.

IN UTTAR PRADESH

A scheme for nationalisation of road transport was introduced by the Uttar Pradesh Government towards the end of 1947. The state was divided into 9 regions for purposes of control and administration. The present fleet consists of 1335 buses, 200 trucks and 50 taxis. 242 routes are operated by the U.P. Roadways covering 4,666 road miles. It is also operating city services at Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras, Bareilly and Farrukhabad. The question of Railway's participation is under consideration with the Central and State Governments.

The State Government propose to nationalise passenger services on additional route mileage of 1,840 during the planning period 1952-53 to 1955-56 at an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 9,25,000/-.

State Transport Services in West Bengal were introduced in the Calcutta area in July 1948. The present fleet consists of 273 single decker and 37 double decker buses. The total requirements are estimated at 400 buses and are expected to be completed by the end of the year 1952-53.

The existing Cooch-Behar State Transport Service is being developed as inter-district and inter-State communication. Its fleet consists of 40 vehicles.

MENEZES STOPS A GOAL

An incident in the match between the Lusitanians and the Central Rly. Photo shows:- S. Menezes (back to camera) of the Lusitanians rush in time to stop Railway's centre forward from scoring.

Members of the Indonesian Trade Delegation had their first meeting with the Representatives of the Government of India in New Delhi on January 23. They are on a brief visit to this country to negotiate a fresh agreement to regulate trade between the two countries. The Indonesian Delegation is being led by H.E. Dr. R. A. Asmaun, Head of the Directorate of Foreign Economic Relations, Economic Affairs Ministry and Chairman with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Shri H. V. R. Iyengar, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is leading the Indian Delegation. A view of the meeting. H.E. Dr. Asmaun is seen second from left. Second from right is Shri H. V. R. Iyengar. Seated at extreme right is Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Joint Secretary, Ministay of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Printing Industry's Call To Government

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION FORMED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE concluding session of the three-day All-India Printers' Conference today decided to form a body to be known as the All-India Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. J. C. Jain, General Manager, Bennet Coleman and Co., Ltd., Bombay, was elected President of the newly-formed federation. Mr. S. N. Guha-Ray of Calcutta was elected vice-president and Messrs. Permanand Sugnomal Mehta and K. C. Raman of Bombay were elected general secretaries.

The representatives of about twenty-two associations of Printers from all over the country took part in the deliberations.

The Conference in a resolution stressed the need for establishing immediately in every state adequately equipped printing schools with facilities for conducting research and collecting statistical data by the Government with the co-operation of the federation.

It resolved that a central research association, on the lines of the printing and allied trades research association in America, be established for the general development of the industry.

STUDY TOURS

In another resolution the conference urged the Government to provide facilities for Indian students and technicians to undertake study tours and undergo training in printing in foreign countries.

It was resolved that a machinery be set up by the Government in consultation with the federation with a view to increase production, to control and exercise supervision over quality and price and to ensure proper distribution of the Indian manufactured articles such as paper, ink and other requisities of the printing industry.

PROTECTION

That until such time as the printing materials made in India were available in sufficient quantity and at the same standard as those of foreign manufacture, import of such articles be allowed with adequate protection to the Indian industries by imposing suitable import duties, instead of restricting or disallowing such imports.

Another resolution said that the Government be requested to render substantial assistance through the Industrial Finance Corporation for modernisation of the machinery and equipment.

WAGE LEVELS

The conference was of the opinion that it was essential that the existing differences in wage levels for similar occupations and conditions of service of the labour in different localities and even in the small localities among different units should be removed.

The conference viewed with grave concern the attempts made by the paper trade to create a monopoly by representing to the Union Governmentto grant import licences for paper only to dealers and not to consumers. It requested the Government not to change their existing policy of granting licences to genuine consumers.

It was also recommended that a co-operative store under the auspices of the federation should be established with a view to economical management of the printing industry and to make it self-supporting.

DARBHANGA MEDICAL COLLEGE STRIKE

PATNA, Jan. 24 (PTI). The Government of Bihar, has decided to close the Darbhanga Medical College 'sine die', if the strike resorted to by about 400 students of the Darbhanga Medical College since January 21 is not called off by January 27, it is authoritatively learnt.

The strike has been launched by the students to press their demand of the recognition of the Medical Degree of the Bihar University by the Indian Medical

MAN LOSES EYE IN FIGHT WITH LEOPARD

SILIGURI, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): A man lost an eye and was badly mauled yesterday during a struggle with a leopard in the Panighata Forest, about twenty miles from Siliguri.

He was admitted to the local hospital with severe facial injuries and was today in a precarious condition.

The leopard is reported to have sprung at the man from behind a bush.

Death Before Federation

AFRICAN CHIEFS' OPPOSITION

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Paramount Chief Mmberwa said here last night: "I have no hesitation in staying that before you British people impose federation in Nyasaland the first thing you have got to do is to send all your navies, all your soldiers, all your big bombs and finish Nyasaland"

Chief Mmberwa who came from Nyasaland to protest against the proposed Central African Federation continued: "Kill all the women, kill all the headmen, kill all the children and the Chiefs—and after that you can impose your federation"

Five hundred men and women —about a quarter of them coloured—heard Central African Chiefs and their supporters speak for three hours against federation.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, President of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress, said: "Africans in Central Africa will not compromise on this question of federation. They are totally opposed to the scheme. It is a matter which might affect world peace if not properly handled".

BEGOTA, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Seven passengers were killed and eleven injured when a bus plunged over a hundred feet precipice, fifty miles from Begota (Colombia) on Thursday.

All-Party Meeting For Maharashtra Relief

POONA, Jan. 24 (PTI): A representative meeting of all the political parties convened to discuss the grave famine situation spread over the eight districts of Maharashtra, decided to collect the necessary information with a view to present to the Government and the people a true and correct picture of the famine conditions and to impress upon them the urgency of the problem. Prof. D. R. Gadgil, chairman of the Central Maharashtra Famine Relief Committee, presided.

The Praja-Socialist Party announced that they have decided to collect two hundred maunds of foodgrains and five thousand clothes. A representative of the Peasants and Workers Party said that the party has decided to collect rupees ten thousand.

A meeting of women workers belonging to different political parties was also held to discuss he famine situation. A sum of rupees two hundred and twenty-six was collected on the spot to be donated to the Central Maharashtra Famine Relief Committee.

REPLACING ENGLISH BY STAGES

Six Years' Teaching In Secondary Schools

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI).

SIX YEARS' teaching of English in the secondary school stage, and improved methods of teaching and examination in the English language are some of the important recommendations of the two-day conference of University English professors which concluded here today.

The conference, which was attended by representatives of 29 universities did not however reach any conclusion on the question of the replacement of English as medium of instruction at the university stage by Hindi or the regional language. On this important issue, the conference could only recommend that any such change should be done by the universities in a co-ordinated manner.

The conference, convened by the Union Education Ministry, discussed various problems relating to the future of English education in the country. The conference had yesterday divided into three committees to study the different problems and the reports of the committees were considered at a plenary session in the afternoon, when a number of resolutions were adopted.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The decisions of the conference on these important issues were not however officially available tonight to pressmen who were told that these resolutions would be released some time next week.

But according to unofficial indications here, the conference which discussed the question of medium of instruction at the university stage, did not reach any conclusions on the subject. Recommending however against any hasty or haphazard changes, they suggested that in this matter the universities should consult each other and act in a co-ordinated manner through some body like the Inter-Universities Board. They felt that the question of replacing English at the university stage by the regional language or the union official language and the stages in which this replacement is to be effected, should only be done with co-ordination.

The Conference however felt that in those universities were English would continue to be the medium of instruction, at least for the next five or six years, there should be some sort of bifurcation of the courses. There should be a compulsory course of English and also an optional course for those desirous of obtaining greater

(Continued on Page 14)

Stop Press

WEST INDIES SCORE

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 24 (PTI): West Indies had scored 381 for four wickets at tea today in their first innings on the fourth day of the first test against India.

Everton Weekes batting 191; Pairaudeau batting 82; extras nine.

IKE'S TALKS WITH GEN. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): President Eisenhower today discussed the Korean military situation with Lt-Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor who is leaving on Monday to take command of the Eighth Army in Korea.

"MIRIELLA'S" CARGO

ROME, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): The 3,500-ton Italian tanker 'Miriella' four days out from the Abadan oil refinery with a contested cargo of Persian oil is carrying 5,000 tons of refined fuel oil it was learned here tonight on reliable authority.

NEW JOB FOR KENNAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. George F. Kennan whose recall as United States Ambassador to Moscow was demanded by the Soviet Union last October is to be given a new post, officials said here today.

Eisenhower's Cabinet

Delay Expected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): President Eisenhower may have to wait until Monday to complete his cabinet—with Mr. Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defence.

Mr. Eisenhower who is seeing several visitors today, has his most important conference on Monday.

Then he will meet the Republican leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider the time and context of his State of the Union Message to Congress.

The same day, the Senate, now expected to confirm Mr. Wilson's appointment as Defence Secretary, may take final action.

Today Mr. Eisenhower is conferring with Lieutenant-General Maxwell D. Taylor who will succeed General James Van Fleet due to retire as Eighth Army Commander in Korea.

Other appointments include a call by General Walter Bedell Smith, who is giving up command of the Central Intelligence Agency to become Under Secretary of State.

Reds Say

TRUCE DELEGATES WERE MACHINEGUNNED

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): A new China news agency message from Kaesong today said American aircraft machinegunned a convoy on January 22 on the Kaesong-Pyongyang Road, wounding three of the Korean and Chinese truce delegation, two seriously.

PEKING CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

HONGKONG, January 24: (PTI-Reuter): China today accused Britain of adopting an "ugly double deal attitude" towards her.

A Peking radio broadcast heard here said this attitude was exposed in a speech to the British House of Commons by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last Wednesday.

Many facts also indicated that the British Government was taking part in "various American adventurous military activities in the Far East", the radio said, and charged it with being "a vicious foe" of the British people as well as of the Chinese and Korean peoples."

Hitch In Oil Talks

TEHERAN, Jan. 24 (UPA): The evening newspaper Kehyan today reported a deadlock had been reached in the talks between Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and United States Ambassador, Mr. Loy Henderson on the Anglo-Iranian Oil dispute.

It said that Mossadegh told Mr. Henderson the latest American proposals were for worse than those made previously.

Fertiliser Scandal Case Before Special Judge

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS AND BOMBAY BUSINESSMAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI).

TWO criminal cases were filed today by the Special Police establishment of the Government of India before the Special Judge of Delhi, Mr. Gurdev Singh in connection with what is popularly known as the "Fertiliser Scandal". Mr. Gurdev Singh has been appointed as special judge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, recently adopted by Parliament to deal with cases of bribery and corruption against Government servants.

The special judge who took up the case on his files ordered summons to be issued to all the accused to appear before him on February 26, 1953.

In the first case Mr. C. S. D. Swamy, former Director of fertilizers, Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy former Joint Secretary of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ratilal Nanavati, Managing Director of Messrs. Nanavati and Co. Ltd Bombay and five other employees of that company are being prosecuted on charges of "criminal conspiracy to obtain high prices from the Government "for the fertilizers sold by the firm during the years 1947 to 1950. It is also alleged in the case that Mr. Nanavati and others offered illegal gratifications to the tune of over Rs. 1,80,000 to the two officers.

In the second case, Mr. C. S. D. Swamy and Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy are being prosecuted on charges of habitually demanding and accepting gratification and valuables from Messrs. Nanavati and Co. and other firms in connection with supplies and distribution of fertilizers to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Mr. C. S. D. Swamy and another accused Mr. R. D. Apte who appeared before the judge today were ordered to be released on bail. Mr. Swamy was ordered to furnish a bail of Rs. 10,000 and surety for a like amount, while the other accused Mr. Apte was asked to furnish a bail of Rs. 5,000 and surety for a like amount. Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswamy is now, under suspension, while Mr. C. S. D. Swamy's services had been terminated.

The case arose out of the alleged irregularities in the purchase of fertilisers. The issue was raised in Parliament about two years ago. Subsequently, this was enquired into by Justice Mr. Rajadhyaksha and the cases were later handeo over to the S. P. C. for investigation.

Hitch In Oil Talks

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter). The Teheran talks between Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq and U. S. Ambassador Loy Henderson aimed at solving the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute have struck a hitch but it may not be a final one, usually well informed quarters here believed today.

The impression in usually well informed quarters here is that the Anglo-American move in Teheran has not yet finally failed but that the position may have to be re-examined now that a new United States Administration is in power in Washington.

British Take Over "Rose Mary's" Oil

ADEN, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter). The cargo of oil which has lain for seven months in the Italian-owned tanker 'Rose Mary' was today transferred to a British tanker.

Morarji Opens Maan Bridge

SATARA, Jan. 24 (H.S.). Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay Government, inaugurated today morning the newly built bridge on the Maan river, near Mhaswad, in North Satara District. It is learnt that this bridge has cost nearly 6 lakhs of Rupees.

A Third Of France Has 'Flu

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): About one-third of France had the flu today.

A Paris cable reported that the number of the people infected was estimated at fourteen million out of a population of around 42 million. Two million were bedridden.

'Flu Deaths In Britain

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Deaths from Influenza in the great towns in England and Wales, which cover about half the population of the country, were 72 for the week ended January 17, compared with 51 for the previous week, the Registrar-General stated today.

Total for the two weeks during which the 'flu epidemic has been sweeping Southern England was thus 123 against 76 for same period of 1952.

FAMOUS CONDUCTOR COLLAPSES

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Two million French people were in bed with influenza today as the epidemic which has so far affected about onethord of the country's 42 million population showed no sign of abating.

A flue epidemic in Bavaria closed scores of schools, and more than 2,000 employees of the Munich town administration were away from work.

In Austria famous German conductor Wilhilm Furtwaengler was among the victims. He collapsed while giving a concert in Vienna last night.

CEYLON'S RICE RATION BOOKS

COLOMBO, Jan. 24 (PTI): Ceylon's External Affairs Ministry today elucidating the Government's recent relaxation of the new rice ration policy says that ration books are issuable to only Asiatics for whom rice is staple diet.

Referring to remittances to India by non-citizens, the note said there was general authority which should be regarded as a special facility for persons, who possessed travel documents and thereby were able to prove their identity, to send remittances upto a certain limit per month through post offices without any further formalities. All others, whether citizens or non-citizens, had to obtain permits from the Exchange Control Authorities to send remittances abroad. In this regard non-citizens received more favourable treatment than citizens.

Answering another charge that the Government had deprived a large number of labourers of Indian origin from the benefits of the Social Insurance scheme, the note said no measures and policies which were contrary to the principles of human justice had been decided upon by the Ceylon Government.

Pak-Burma Dispute Over Border Islets

RANGOON, Jan. 24 (PTI): A frontier dispute between Burma and East Pakistan over control of the Parrot Islands in the Naaf River which forms the frontier is likely to lead to high level talks between the two countries, a usually reliable source said yesterday.

Burma is claiming the 21 islands covering an area of a square mile in the middle of the river on the ground that the international boundary places them inside the Burmese frontier, the source said. At present two are administered by Burma and nineteen by Pakistan.

The strategic importance of the islands to Burma became apparent when Burma Army troops, moving up the river from Taungbro, met with sniping by unidentified rebels from the islands the sources added.

INDO-IRAN AIR SERVICE

TEHERAN, Jan. 24 (PTI): Mr. P. K. Ghosh, General Manager of the Himalayan Airways of India, announced here today that a weekly air service between India and Teheran would begin in the first week of February.

KARACHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): The Pakistan Government has granted a licence to the Bank of Tokyo to set up a branch office here, it was learned today.

MRS. DESHMUKH IN CITY

Mrs. Deshmukh presided over a meeting of the Mahila Vikas Mandal, Colaba, at the Law College, Churchgate. The meeting was held to discuss women's role in Maharashtra famine relief.

Anti-Tax Agitation To Be Reviewed

CONFERENCE IN JAMNAGAR

RAJKOT, Jan. 24 (PTI): Businessmen from all over Saurashtra will meet at a conference in Jamnagar tomorrow to review the situation arising out of the present phase of the anti-sales tax movement, it was learnt here today.

Mr. Premchand Vrajpal, President of the Nawanagar Chamber of Commerce who had courted arrest as a Sales Tax agitator in Rajkot early this month will preside over the Conference.

"BLACK FRIDAY"

According to reports available here "Black Friday" was observed in different parts of the State yesterday to mark the death of Pravin Chandra Shah, a student in the police firing in Bhavnagar on January 2.

A procession carrying "Black Flags" went round the main throughfares of Jamnagar from morning shouting slogans like "We want judicial enquiry into police firing".

At a public meeting held in the evening, speakers paid homage to the deceased and a resolution was passed to rename a road in the town "Pravin Road" to perpetuate his memory.

A procession of 100 persons carrying black flags and shouting "abolish sales tax" went round different areas of Junagadh town yesterday.

Similar processions were taken out in Surendranagar, Wadhwan and Jorawarnagar in Zalawad District. There was complete trade hartal in these townships yesterday, according to reports reaching here.

CIVIC FATHERS RESIGN

Thirteen members of the Palitana Municipality, including the Chairman, have tendered their resignations from the Municipality, following attempts by some of the remaining members to move a resolution in the General Body meeting opposing the Sales Tax. The District Collector has not accepted the resignations.

A Peoples' Conference convened by the Gohilwad District Congress Committee is meeting in Palitana on Januaury 27 to consider the situation arising out of the recent anti-Sales Tax demonstrations. Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, is to preside.

NEHRU'S ADVICE TO N. C. C. CADETS ON NATIONAL UNITY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru said here today that while he did not want this country to be turned into a military camp, he would like everyone to possess some of the qualities of the soldier. Mr. Nehru was addressing men of the National Cadet Corps now camping here.

When he inspected Guards of Honour in various places, said Mr. Nehru he was pleased o see the N.C.C. cadets, both boys and girls. In the corps they learnt the lesson of discipline and acquired the will to work together.

The organisation now had a strength of over 70,000 but this was too small a number for a country like India. He wished the training could be given to all, although he was not in favour of conscription.

India, said Mr. Nehru, must be made into a first class country. She possessed certain great qualities but her basic weakness in the past had been lack of unity. People pulled apart in different directions and did not work together. India was enslaved not so much because of defeats in battle as due to her own internal weakness and lack of unity.

THREE TYPES

There were three types of people in the world, said Mr. Nehru. One type of people learned from the experience of others. They were really wise men. Secondly, there were people who benefited from their own experience. They were also wise. The third typ of people were those who profited neither from others' experience nor their own experience. They were fools. Today when different voices were heard —voices of religion or of separatism—it was important to remember the lessons of the past. Strength came from working together and dissensions weakened individuals and nations.

The Defence Services, said Mr. Nehru contained people who came from different parts of India and lived and worked together and understood one another. In a few days, at a folk dances in the capital, an opportunity would be given to people here to understand the richness and variety of India.

"You have to do great things in the country", Mr. Nehru told the cadets. "These require trained and disciplined minds".

Mr. Nehru inspected a parade in which 180 cadets of the Junior and Senior Divisions, including the Army, Naval and Air Wings, and of the Girls' Division took part. After the march past they squatted in front of the flag post to hear Mr. Nehru's address. The girls sang a song about their division and presented him a crest on behalf of the N.C.C. the function ended with cries of "Jai Hind" and "Hutrahs" for Mr. Nehru.

INDO-PAK TRADE TALKS

KARACHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): India and Pakistan are at present in correspondence over the question of expansion of existing Indo-Pak Trade Agreement, P T I authoritatively understands.

The existing agreement signed in August last is limited in scope and does not include important commodities like Pakistan's jute and cotton and India's coal. Present efforts are to include jute and coal in the agreement.

World Bank Loan To Tito

LONDON, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia may shortly receive a new loan of about thirty million dollars from the World Bank, an authoritative source stated here today.

Negotiations for this new loan are now going on, the source added.

No Devaluation Of Franc

PARIS, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): French Finance Minister Maurice Bourges Maunoury today denied rumours about devaluation of the franc.

"The Government solemnly pledges to maintain the value of the franc both here in France and abroad despite rumours printed in the French and foreign press", he told the National Assembly.

Replacing English By Stages

(Continued from Page 12)

proficiency. The system of teaching English and the examination in English should also be reformed.

As regards the secondary stage of education, English should be taught for six years. This would equip a student on completion of his secondary education, with a vocabulary of about 2,500 English words. Improved methods of examination were also recommended so as to test the student's powers of comprehension in English and his ability to write correct and effective English.

Other points on which the conference reached decisions included matters like research library.

New Technique In Teaching

NEW DELHI, January 24 (PTI): Prof. Humayun Kabir, Additional Secretary, Central Ministry of Education, said yesterday that while many people in India considered Hindi and English as alternatives—the development of one necessarily implying the decline of the other—he saw no such contradiction.

He was inaugurating a two-day conference of professors of English from 29 Indian universities, convened by the Ministry of Education, to consider various aspects of the future of English education in the country.

Formerly, Prof. Humayun Kabir said, English tended to overshadow the mother-tongue, and also hampered the full development of the intellect as too much time was taken up by the study of English. In fact, instead of regarding it as an instrument for the acquisition of knowledge, it was often regarded as an end in itself.

NO PRIDE OF PLACE

But in the changed circumstances of the country, he added, English could not possibly enjoy the pride of place it formerly did.

Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, also stressed the necessity for planning shorter but intensive courses for English education in the schools as the time for English studies was inevitably going to be briefer.

Dr. C. V. RAMAN'S WARNING

BANGALORE, Jan. 24 (PTI): Dr. C. V. Raman, Nobel Prize winner in Physics, giving evidence before the Secondary Education Commission here today, is reported to have expressed his opinion that it would be disastrous for the country if, on any sentimental grounds, the study of an international language like English was relegated to the background.

Dr. Raman, it is learned, told the commission that for some time to come, he could not visualise the possibility of any higher education being made available expect through an international language like English, especially because of the lack of publications in any regional languages or even in English by Indian authors.

He placed considerable emphasis on the type of teaching to be imparted and felt that unless the teacher was in a position to inspire the student and guide him along proper lines, the teaching of any subject, including science could not progress.

With regard to examinations, while admitting the necessity for test, he felt that it should not be one which merely required the students to repeat parrotwise what they had learnt. The test must enable them to show that they had understood the subjet and were able to think for themselves. He was himself very particular about a fairly severe test being applied before he could take any student as a research worker. In his experience, a first or second class degree obtained by a candidate was no criterion as to his ability for selection to a research post.

ROLE OF TEACHERS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI). The Education Minister, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, today asked teachers to realise their important role in society.

He was addressing over 2,000 teachers of the Delhi state primary schools who had come for an "at home" by the Education Minister at the picturesque Moghul Gardens in Rashtrapati Bhawan this evening.

The function was attended, among others, by President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru.

Republic Day At Bal Bhavan

The Bal Bhavan children will celebrate the Republic Day on January 26 at 9-30 a.m. in the Entertainment Hall of the Bhavan with a 'variety' entertainment programme.

With the completion of the third term of the Bal Bhavan, last month, the regular badgeholders are required to pay their quarterly fees and renew their badges, as early as possible.

A number of new admissions are to be made to the Bal Bhaban. Necessary application forms can be had from the Officer-in-Charge, Bal Bhavan, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay 4, on all days, except Mondays, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.

Cinema shows of educational and entertainment value continue to be held in the Bal Bhavan on Thursday, Fridays and Saturdays, at 5-15 p.m., for an hour on each day. Children are required to pay an admission fee of one anna per head for each of these shows.

R-Day Traffic Regulations

BOMBAY, Saturday: In view of the ceremonial parade to be held on Monday, January 26, in celebration of Republic Day, the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has made the following traffic arrangements in the vicinity of Brabourne Stadium on that day:

Dinshaw Wachha Road from its junction with Jamshedje Tata Road to its junction with Netaji Subhash Road will be closed to west bound vehicular traffic (i.e. entry only from Netaji Subhash Road) between 8-00 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.

Parking will not be permitted on the south side of Veer Nariman Road (Churchgate Street) from its junction with Eros Round about to its junction with Netaji Subhash Road (Marine Drive) from 7 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.

The invitees from the north of Bombay attending the function will proceed along Lamington Road, New Queen's Road, Queen's Road, Veer Nariman Road (Churchgate Street), Netaji Subhash Road (Marine Drive), Dinshaw Wachha Road to the Cricket Club of India.

The invitees from the south of Bombay will proceed via Band Stand, New Road Netaji Subhash Road (Marine Drive), Dinshaw Wachha Road to the Cricket Club of India.

The invitees from the heart of the City will proceed to Queen's Road through bye-lanes joining Queen's Road.

R-Day Parade

At 10 a.m. on Monday All-India Radio Bombay, will relay from Delhi a running commentary in English on the Republic Day Parade. The commentary will be relayed on Bombay 'B' (353 and 41.44 metres).

All-India Radio, Bombay, will relay from Delhi the President's broadcast to the nation on the eve of the Republic Day (25th January) at 20-30 hours.

On the same day at 21-30 hours Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, will broadcast a message in English.

Both the programmes can be heard on all transmitters.

AUSTRALIA IN STRONG POSITON

Fourth Test Aga.nst South Africa

ADELAIDE, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Australia were in a strong position at the end of the first days' play in the Fourth Test against South Africa here today.

Winning the toss they lost Arthur Morris early but recovered to score 182 for the loss of one wicket at the tea interval when rain prevented further play.

Colin McDonald 24-year-old opening batsman, hit his first test century in helping his Captain Lindsay Hassett to add 180 in 206 minutes for the unfinished second wicket.

McDonald did not give a chance during his stay of 225 minutes, his 107 not out included 11 fours.

The South Africans had a chance of taking the initiative. After Morris had failed falling to Eddie Fuller playing in his first test, Hassett was missed in the slips at four.

It was an extremely difficult task for Watkins who recently tore a muscle in his back. The ball was travelling high and wide to Watkins right hand and though he leapt out and got the tips in his fingers to the ball he could not hold it.

Hassett went on to score 73 not out. In contrast to McDonald, who relied mainly on powerful strokes, Hassett scored with delicate cuts and glances between the fielders. This irked the crowd of about 20,000 and he was urged to show more enterprise. Biggest ovation of the day was reserved for Endean, who made a remarkable catch in the fully of Fuller to dismiss Morris. The ball travelled like a bullet to him and he flung himself forward the sideways to pluck it almost off the turf.

Hugh Tayfield, the spinner, who bowled with his fractured thumb taped managed to turn the ball but it came off the pitch so slowly that the batsmen had plenty of time to make their strokes.

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

C. McDonald not out	107
A. Morris c Endean b Fuller	1
A. L. Hassett not out	73
Extras	1
Total (for one wicket)	182

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Melle 11-1-24-0; Fuller 20-2-48-1; Tayfield 19-3-51-0; Mansell 11-0-38-0; McGlew 2-0-9-0; Watkins 4-1-11-0.

Amarnath's Eligibility

BOMBAY, Jan. 24: Mr. D. F. Thanawalla, Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association, stated today that question of Amarnath's eligibility to play for Gujerat in the Ranji Trophy tournament should be settled by the Ranji Trophy Sub-Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. "To refer the issue to the President of the Board over the head of the Sub-Committee would be an unconstitutional procedure," he said in a statement.

"Therefore", he added, "I was a member of the Sub-Committee, surprised to read press reports appearing today that since there was no unanimity on the Amarnath issue in the Sub-Committee it had been left for decision to the President of the Board".

Mr. Thanawalla said that the majority verdict of the Sub-Committee on matters that fell within its scope should prevail and the decision of the President be operative only in the case of tie in the Sub-Committee.

There are six persons on the Sub-Committee, excluding the President and Secretary of the Board, who are ex-officio members.

HUBLI, Jan. 24 (PTI). Dr. N. S. Hardikar, M.P. and Seva Dal leader, who arrived here this morning from Nanal Nagar, is suffering from chronic bronchitis. He is now in bed with high fever.

MAHARASHTRA PAIR BEATEN BY U. P. PLAYERS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24 (PTI).

FIFTEEN more matches—five in the Men's Doubles event and ten in the Mixed Doubles—were decided in the National Badminton Championship here tonight. Seven of the eliminated pairs conceded walk overs.

A major upset today was the defeat of the experienced Maharashtra pair Deodhar and Tambekar at the hands of the young U.P. players Watal and Sircar. The U.P. pair lost the first set at 9-15, but thereafter rallied to take the next two in convincing style at 15-9, 15-5.

Watal and Sircar will now meet Delhi's Amrit Dewan and C. L. Madan in the quarter-finals.

The evening provided another surprise when in the Mixed Doubles Manoj Guha and Miss Gita Basu of Bengal went down rather tamely to U.P.'s S. N. Dube and Miss Barlow. The Bengal players could collect only eight points in each of the two sets.

Young Nandu Natekar of Bombay, partnered by Dongade, was seen in action for the first time here today. The pair claimed an easy win over S. N. Dube and N. Kumar at 15-5, 15-6.

Results

MEN'S DOUBLES: Natekar and Dongade (Bombay) beat S. N. Dube and N. Kumar (UP) 15-5, 15-6. P. K. Muzumdar and P. S. Chawla (Delhi) beat Gurpershad and Om Prakash (Punjab) 15-12, 18-16. Manoj Guha and S. Ghosh (Bengal) beat S. L. Sabnis and V. V. Natu (Maharashtra), 15-3, 15-2. S. N. Sircar and R. N. Wazal (UP) beat Deodhar and Tambekar (Maharashtra) 9-15, 15-9, 15-5. Amrit Dewan and C. L. Madan (Delhi) w/o S. Misra and V. Misra (Rajputana).

MIXED DOUBLES: T. N. Seth and Mrs. Basu (UP) beat V. V. Natu and Miss Bal (Maharashtra) 15-10, 15-8; B. M. Ahuja and Miss Ahuja (Bihar) beat N. Sayal and Miss Pannu (Punjab) 15-11, 15-11, S. N. Dube and Miss Barlow (UP) beat Manoj Guha and Miss Gita Basu (Bengal) 15-8, 15-8, P. S. Chawla and Miss Primla Sondhi (Delhi) beat K. S. Shete and Mrs. Shete (UP) 15-7, 12-15, 15-9, H. Ferreira and Miss Rege (Bombay) w/o Om Prakash and Partner (Punjab), Natekar and Miss Bhat (Bombay) w/o Bhola Banerjee and Partner (MP), C. L. Madan and Miss K. Nangia (Delhi) w/o Mrs. C. Nadkarni and Partner UP, A. M. Khan and Mrs. Arora (UP) w/o Ajit Singh and Partner (Punjab), Gur Prasad and Miss Assia (Punjab) w/o Maharashtra 'A' Pair, Amrit Dewan (Delhi) and Mrs. David (UP) w/o S. N. Sircar and Partner (UP).

Bengal Beat Maharashtra

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24 (PTI). Bengal tonight beat Maharashtra by three matches to one in the eighth Inter-State Badminton Championship being held here.

They will now meet Punjab, and the winner of this tie will meet Bombay in the semi-final round.

With an overnight lead of two matches to one, Bengal today needed only one match to move into the next round. This they achieved through their men's doubles pair Manoj Guha and S. Ghosh who defeated Maharashtra's R. S. Deodhar and Tambekar at 15-5, 15-10.

Fancied Players Win Easily

P.V.M. TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Victories were easily obtained on the opening day of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament. The matches played this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana were all one-sided ones, the fancied players finding no difficulty in entering the second round.

The results were:—

Women's Singles

Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson beat Mrs. Mowla 6-1, 6-1; Mrs. Bhavnani beat Miss Vasanti Kundaji 6-0, 6-0; Mrs. Jill Roberts beat Miss Leela Punjabi 6-0, 6-1; Mrs Zacchariassen beat Mrs. Janet Jones 6-3, 6-4; Mrs. Rao beat Mrs Wild 6-2, 6-0; Mrs. Modak beat Mrs. Batra 6-3, 6-2; Miss Gool Japanwala beat Miss Suman Kundaji 6-2, 6-1; Miss Nalini Shenoy vs Miss Roshan Wadia 7-7 (to be replayed).

Mixed Doubles

Miss L. M. Merchant and B. Ramarao beat Mrs. Wiggins and Azvedo 6-1, 6-2.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

Morning Session: 8-0 a.m.

Evening Session:

Court No. 7: 3-30 p.m. onwards Mrs. Modak and Mrs. Mowla vs Mrs. Han and Mrs. Pitts; Mrs. Bhatt and Mrs. Bombaywala vs Mrs Stewart and Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Jones and J. E. Milligan vs Mrs. Newlands and Partner.

Court No. 8: 3-30 p.m. onwards Mrs. Batra and Miss L. Punjabi vs Miss Desikachari and Mrs. Rao; Misses S. and V. Kundaji vs. "A" Pair; Mrs. Broadbeck and Mrs. Wild vs Miss Mehta and Miss G. Hall.

In Korea

CHINESE SUFFER 50 CASUALTIES

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter). United Nations troops in a second surprise patrol in 24 hours today killed or wounded about 50 Chinese on the western Korean sector, the Eighth Army said.

The allied force struck at a position north-east of "Porkchop Hill". The Communists used intense mortar fire to defend their position but the patrol kept up the attack for thirty minutes before returning to their own lines.

Sabre Jets of the Fifth Air Force destroyed four MIGs and damaged one in air battles today.

Sir K. N. Haksar Dead

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24. The death occurred here this morning of Sir K. N. Haksar at the age of 74.

Sir Kailas Nath was formerly a Prime Minister of Kashmir and later of Gwalior.

He is survived by his only son Mr. H. N. Haksar, and three daughters.

WILSON'S NOMINATION APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPA): The Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday unanimously approved Charles E. Wilson's nomination as Secretary of Defence.

International Wheat Pact's Future

MELBOURNE, Jan. 24. The change in the United States Administration has put the whole International Wheat Agreement in doubt, according to the Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, Sir John Teasdale.

Sir John left here by air today for Washington to take part in the negotiations of a new agreement by 46-member nations beginning there on January 30. The present agreement expires on July 31.

Netherlands Scholarship For Indian Student

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24. The Government of the Netherlands has offered a fellowship to an Indian student for research study in any scientific subject, an Education Ministry Press Note said today.

The fellowship is tenable for six to eight months, amounting to about Rs. 2,500 with exemption from tuition fees. The cost of travel from India to Netherlands and back is to be borne by the candidate.

The Press Note said: "Candidates should be at least M.Sc's or honours graduates in science. The age should not exceed 35 years on January 1, 1953. Only those sponsored by governmental organisations, universities and research institutes will be considered. The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry of Education is February 25, 1953.

ROLE OF ECONOMISTS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Govt. Must Enlist Them For Survey And Research, Says Prof. Vakil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Minister for Education Mr. Dinkerrao Desai today told critics of the Government to receive counter-criticism "in a sportsman-like manner" and not feel offended, when their criticism was not acceptable in full.

Mr. Desai said that if their criticism was not accepted in certain matters, it was not because of "any disregard" on the part of the authorities. Due to administrative difficulties it might not be possible for the Government to implement all the suggestions and schemes put before them for consideration, he added.

The Education Minister who was the chief guest at the annual social gathering of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, was replying to charge made earlier by Professor C. N. Vakil, Director of the School, that their criticism on electricity "was not appreciated in certain quarters."

Sir N. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

Mr. Desai said that Government had been "seriously criticised" for their policy in the matter of power shortage and Mr. Vakil should receive the counter-criticism in "a sportsman-like manner." He pleaded that "there should be charity on both the sides."

The minister who earlier unveiled on oil portrait of Dr. N. A. Thoothi, former Reader in Sociology at the School paid a tribute to the work of the institution which he said had richly deserved the reputation it had acquired not only in the State but in the whole of the country. He said that "in our infant democracy" the country had great need of such institutions which could undertake the study of different problems of the administration and the Government "from the scientific and academic point of view."

GOVT. AID

Referring to the plea for more help from the Government, Mr. Desai suggested that the School should undertake research on the finances of the Educational Department and suggest ways and means of finding additional revenues! He said that the expenditure on 'varsity education was "mounting every year". He humorously added that if Mr. Vakil made concrete suggestions for tapping extra sources of income, he would not only gladly meet the needs of the School, but of other educational institutions in the State too!

He, however, assured the Director that "whatever help" that could be given by the Government would be extended to the School. He agreed with Prof. Vakil that in an industrial city like Bombay, the importance of post-graduate education in industrial administration and management could not be exaggerated. At present the students had to receive training in these subjects abroad but it had not proved very useful as the problems facing the industry here were "peculiar" and required a separate study.

Mr. Desai assured the School that Government would give all help, including financial help if necessary, to set up a department devoted to research in the direction. "If we are wanting in anything it is the spirit of research."

Paying his tributes to Dr. Thoothi, the Minister said that he was "a very lovable person—open-hearted in conversation and his relations with others."

Prof. C. N. Vakil welcoming the guests pleaded that the scientific work of academic workers should be "taken in the proper light by those in authority" as it was bound to help the progress of the country.

Shri Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Education presided on the occasion.

Continuing Mr. Vakil said:

"The Economic Survey of Saurashtra which has been entrusted to the School by the Government of Saurashtra is now almost complete, and it is hoped to submit the report in about a month's time. This is a good illustration of co-operation between a Government and an academic institution; it shows how the resources of an academic institution could be utilised for practical purposes by a Government at an comparatively small cost. The Government concerned obtains scientific results of practical importance, and the institution gets the opportunity of training young workers in this type of work as well as experience. It is hoped that the report when published will be useful not only to the Government of Saurashtra, but will also prove a model for other States similarly situated.

In order to follow up the work of Dr. Gardner Murphy in connection with research in social tensions, the Government of India in the Ministry of Education decided some time ago to encourage schemes of research in that subject and entrusted this School with the conduct of one such scheme. The work now being done in this connection is in two parts: one relates to the attitude of the people towards Government measures and policy re: Essentials of life and the other to the attitude of displaced persons towards Government measures of relief for them.

SOCIAL RESEARCH

The importance of Economic and Social research has been recognised by the Planning Commission which has made some provision for it in the Plan, but I am sorry to say that it has not yet worked out a concrete scheme for the purpose. The need for continuous examination in an independent manner of changes and reactions on the life of the people due to the various measures contemplated under the Plan is not fully realised in our country. We are trying to bring about rapid changes in our economic and social structure. It is the work of the economist and the social scientist to observe these changes in a detached manner and to point out how far they are according to the expected pattern; how far they indicate the need for modification in the outlook and policy of those in authority. The nature of the work is such that the administrator has neither the time nor the knowledge to do it. The very useful role which the economist and the social scientist can play in this work must be recognised without delay, and it should be made possible for him to carry on investigation in a scientific manner. I have no doubt that the value of this service which institutions like ours can render will be appreciated by you and your Government as well as by the Central Government and that early steps will be taken to see that research work of this nature is given due encouragement.

THOOTHI'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Shri Dinkerrao Desai, unveiled a portrait of Dr. N. A. Thoothi, till recently Reader in Sociology in the University of Bombay.

Miss Usha Mehta, Secretary of the Thoothi Memorial Committee, gave an intimate picture of "the master and guide" and said that Dr. Thoothi had taught his students not only the theory of Sociology but the art of living also. She regaled the audience with many humorous anecdotes which showed the scholarship, the sense of perfection and the bond of affection for the students that Dr. Thoothi possessed.

Sir N. J. Wadia, who presided over the gathering, in a brief speech praised the "splendid work" that the institution had beer. doing for the past 32 years. Mrs. Dinkerrao Desai distributed the prizes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan 24.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Scope Of New Steel Plant

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): The Government of India have decided, it is understood, to appoint a Technical Mission to investigate and submit recommendations regarding the size and scope of the proposed iron and steel plant.

The World Bank, it is understood, will nominate a representative on this mission. The Bank's representative is likely to be Mr. E. Wayne Rembert.

The Government of India have, it is learnt, further decided to appoint Messrs. Koppers of the U.S.A. as their technical consultants on this Mission. Government is likely to appoint an Indian steel expert also on the Mission.

The Mission will be expected to prepare a fresh uptodate appreciation of the project and make recommendations to Government regarding the size and scope of the plant, its location, capital cost, cost of production etc.

It is understood that Government have at the same time decided to constitute a high-powered committee consisting of the secretaries to the Government of India in the Ministries of Production and Commerce and Industry and the Chairman of the Railway Board who will give such advice to the Technical Mission as may be necessary on policy matters regarding location of the plant etc.

After considering the report of the Mission the Government will decide as to what would be the most expeditious and desirable way of setting up the steel plant.

The Government of India's decision to appoint a technical mission to investigate into the setting up of a steel plant is interpreted in authoritative circles here to mean that the Government has decided to go ahead with it even without foreign participation.

India's Prayer For Peace At Hyderabad

CHITTOOR, Jan. 24 (PTI): Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the People arrived in his home-town here from Hyderabad after attending the recent session of the Indian National Congress.

Giving his impressions of the session to PTI Mr. Iyengar said that while the atmosphere of cold-war hovering over the world was getting intensified India's prayer for world peace went forth from the Congress pandal in Hyderabad.

No greater measure of fervour of this prayer for peace by our nation could have been witnessed at any time before, he said.

Referring to the foreign policy of India, he said that the session had served to clarify to the masses that the policy pursued was one of "independent action" and not "passive neutrality" as was being misunderstood.

Gandhi Mela At Navsari

SURAT, Jan. 24 (PTI): Gandhi Mela will be held at Navsari, about twenty miles from Surat on February 10, 11 and 12.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Mela by an influential committee of constructive workers headed by Mr. Jugatram Dave, Sanchalak of the Sarvodaya Centre at Veddchhi Ashram.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, will inaugurate an exhibition of handicrafts and village industries on February 10.

Mr. Pyarelal, who was Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, will preside over a conference of Sarvodaya and constructive workers on February 11. Mr. Maganlal Desai, Editor of the Harijan, will also attend the Mela.

INDIA WILL WORK TO END KOREAN WAR

Two Million Killed There, Says Mr. Menon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON, Indian delegate to the recent session of the United Nations, said here today that India would continue her efforts "keenly" to end the stalemate in Korea when the United Nations resumes its session in February.

He, however, could not say if India would introduce a new resolution or mediate directly in the conflict.

Mr. Menon was replying to questions at a reception given to him this morning by Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, Secretary of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party.

He said the stalemate could not be ended unless one of the parties to the conflict "stepped down." Otherwise the only solution to end the Korean problem was a total war, which no one in this civilised world would like

TWO MILLION KILLED

Mr. Menon said atleast two million soldiers and civilians had been killed so far in the Korean War. China was equally prepared, as the United States, to continue the war, he added. China had openly supported its volunteers fighting in Korea and it had a great standing army and an equally powerful reserve force.

He described the continuance of the Korean war as "dreadful" and said India would make a keen effort once again to end the impasse. He felt India as a neutral country and with her known independent views on international issues, was in a position to mediate in the conflict. But she had to be very careful in mediating on an issue like this where two blocs of powerful nations were directly as conflict.

Mr. Menon said when the first resolution on Korea was moved by India at the United Nations, the Indian Government had fully ascertained the views of the Chinese Government. It was not that China was ignorant about the resolution. But when the Russian delegate asked for the Chinese views the Indian representatives had to "sit back" unable to give them out openly as they were "private views expressed to the Indian Government by China."

U. N. POWERLESS

Mr. Menon said premature publication of an unauthorised version of the Korean resolution by American newspapers had complicated the matter later in the United Nations.

On the efficacy of the United Nations in solving world problems, Mr. Menon said the organisation had no power to force implementation of its decisions. It was only a world forum for public opinion. Public opinion ought to deter nations from doing unjust things he added.

Mr. Talyarkhan paid a tribute to his work at the United Nations and hoped that his renewed efforts at the forthcoming United Nations session would bring peace to Korea.

Mr. Menon, it is understood, will represent India again at the Korean talks in the forthcoming session of the United Nations. He left for London by air this afternoon.

India Should Go On Working For Peace

KANPUR, Jan. 24 (PTI): Mr. J. B. Orrick, Director of the United Nations' Information Centre, said yesterday that the world appreciated the effects of the Indian Government to solve the Korean issue in the Security Council and asked the people not to get disappointed at the failure of the Indian resolution on Korea.

Mr. Orrick, who was addressing a meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Kanpur branch said India should continue its efforts to solve the Korean tangle. The failure of the Indian resolution on Korea was expected because of political warfare but India's approach to Korean question met world-wide welcome and approval, he added.

Bunche Impressed By The Freedom Indians Enjoyed

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 24 (PTI): Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the U.N. Trusteeship Division who is here in the course of a "progress and problems" study tour of India told the P.T.I. today that he was very much impressed with the freedom the people and the press enjoyed in India.

The American statesman and educationist particularly referred to "the objective reporting" of the Indian press.

A delegate to the recent Seminar at Delhi on application of Gandhian Principles to World Tension, Dr. Bunche has already been to Calcutta and Madras.

After visiting places of interest in the city and Cape Comorin, he expects to leave for Bangalore tomorrow and thence to Hyderabad and Bombay.

Dr. Bunche said he would leave Bombay on February 2 for Karachi and after a few days stay there proceed to Cairo on United Nations work.

Malayalee News Weekly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first issue of the "Kerala Kahalam" a progressive Malalayee newsweekly published from Bombay for the benefit of the Malayalee community was today presented to the press and the public by Dr. Trivikram Thampi at a formal ceremony.

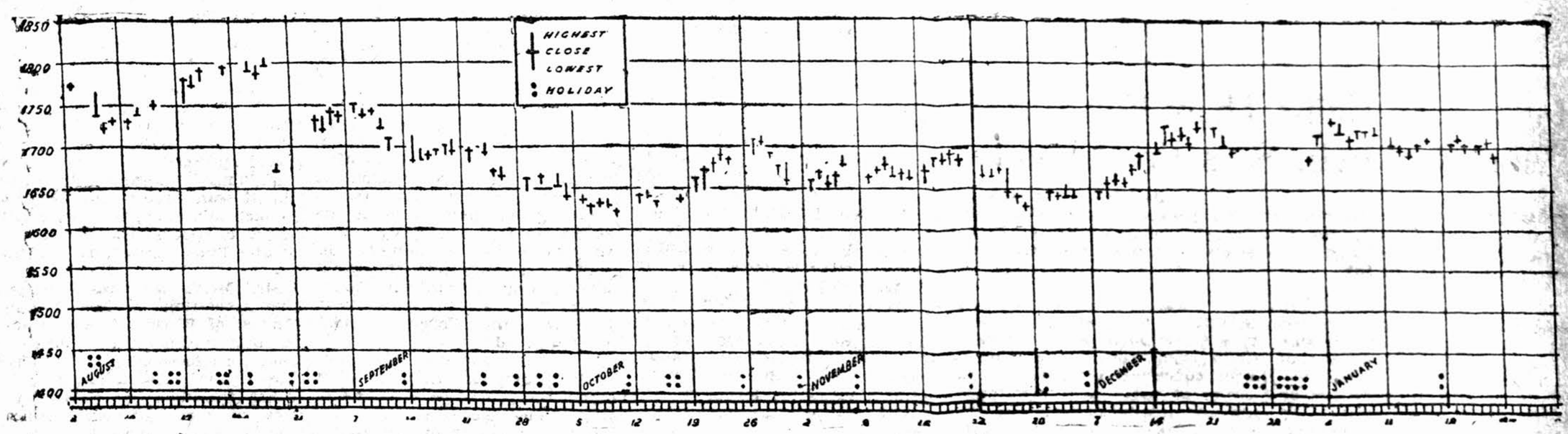
Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager of the Press Trust of India presiding on the occasion wished the new weekly every success.

Messages wishing the weekly success were received among others from Bombay's Governor Mr. G. S. Bajpai and the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee's President Mr. S. K. Patil.

The weekly is edited by Mr. T. C. George.

A life-size Bronze bust, of Shri Dharamdas Samaldas Kothari made by Wagh's Fine Arts Studio will be unveiled at the D. S. Kothari Public Health Centre, at C. P. Tank, on Sunday, January 25 by Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, Government of Bombay.

TATA STEEL DEFD
Price Movements



SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Rule Quiet

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet today and the turnover was limited. There is utter absence of any urge for business.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1692-8 against yesterday's official closing at Rs. 1702-8. At the start there was small selling and Defds. declined at Rs. 1690 but gained five points at Rs. 1695 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 1693-8. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 299. Indian Irons came in business at Rs. 23-3.

Cotton Mill shares were also quiet. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 356-4, Century Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 245. Kohinoor shares were quoted at Rs. 269. Svadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 229.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares were placed at Rs. 14-8. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 176 and Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 358-12.

Later on there was scattered selling and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1691-4 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 299. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 357-8. Tone of the market was quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	356	14	0
Kohinoor (6)	270	4	0
Century (12)	245	8	0
Swadeshi Mill (18)	230	0	0
Central India Mills (2)	142	8	0
Simplex (4)	171	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	148	0	0
Indore (5)	84	6	0
Gokak (14)	196	0	0
Swan (25)	378	0	0
Finlay (20)	285	0	0
Morarji (12)	155	0	0
Edward (15)	231	4	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	8	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	4	0
I. United Defd.	1	8	0
Madhusudan (6-4)	81	4	0
Podar (10)	122	8	0
Khatau (10)	162	8	0
Standard (6)	262	8	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	44	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	296	12	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1691	4	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	131	12	0
Indian Iron (1)	23	3	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	175	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) X D	359	6	0
Belapur (16)	215	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	53	4	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	9	0
Pref. Construction (4)	82	4	0
Tata Chemical	8	12	0
Tata Old (2)	32	12	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	3	0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	3	2	0
Alcock (11-8)	291	4	0
Wimco (11)	214	6	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	146	8	0
Andhra Valley (45)	387	8	0
Tata Power (0)	487	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	39	0	0
Phoenix (10)	122	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	99	6	0
Colaba (4)	72	8	0
New City (15)	175	0	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100)	642	8	0
Bharat (2)	23	0	0
Mysore (4)	127	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	148	12	0
Dawn (6)	59	8	0
Laxmi (10)	572	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	160	0	0
Western (160)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1600	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	44	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	132	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	23	2	0
New United Mills (1)	22	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric. (1-6) XD	111	14	0
Ahmedabad New	108	7	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	117	8	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	121	9	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	121	4	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1737	8	0
Imperial New (10) XD	423	12	0
Central (1-6)	63	4	0
Central New (1-8)	67	4	0
Bank of India (3)	154	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	12	0
Baroda (8-8)	116	12	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	34	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	0	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	5,500	0	0
Empire (10)	403	12	0
New India (2)	40	12	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	4	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	8	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	4	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	97	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	31	4	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	140	0	0
Burma Petrol (6)	1	5	6
Mackenzie (6)	85	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	24	0	0
Kemp and Co. (26)	237	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	0	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4-8)	68	4	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	51	8	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	100	10	0
Supreme Industries	78	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1037)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind (14)	144	0	0
United Motor	29	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayons	67	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8)	99	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (6)	143	0	0
Killick New	82	0	0
Larson B.	9	14	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1245	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	124	6	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (5)	505	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	306	4	0
Elphinston Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre Con 1st	98	4	0
Pre Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	125	10	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	113	12	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	75	4	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	4	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	4	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	8	0
Gold Mohur (20)	165	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	58	0	0
Osmanshah	95	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	62	0	0
Air India	72	8	0
Air Services	3	8	0
Air-India International	92	8	0
Bharat Line (3)	83	0	0
Hind Motor	3	12	0
Walchand Motor	39	4	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	4	0
Burma Corp.	2	2	0
Rally Ord.	75	8	0
Rally Pref.	92	0	0
Tata Loco	93	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	7	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	6	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	8	0
150 D. Box Jan.	689	0	0
150 D. Box Feb.	693	0	0
2/40 Staple Jan.	800	0	0
2/40 Staple Feb.	765	0	0

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

Opening	133	12	0
Highest	135	8	0
Lowest	133	0	0
Close	135	4	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 24

		Rs.	a
2½ * Loan 1954	..	98	3
2-3/4* Loan 1955	..	98	3
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	7
2½* Loan 1962	..	91	2
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	6
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	0
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	15
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
¼ % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾ M. P. 1962		97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		103	8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

After yesterday's decline the local cotton market displayed steady tone on short covering.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 628/- and declined at Rs. 626/- under scattered selling but advanced at Rs. 630/- on short covering and scattered buying may delivery was placed at Rs. 658/-.

Later on February was quoted at Rs 631/- and May at Rs. 643/- The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Feb.	630	8	0
I.C.C. May	642	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The local bullion market was comparatively quiet today with a limited business. As pointed out before professional operators are inclined to unloud on all rallies.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 154/14 and declined at Rs. 154/10 under scattered selling. At this level shorts were covering and the market rallied at Rs. 154/12. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 154/12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87/4 and declined at Rs. 86/15 on long liquidation but steadied at Rs. 87/-. Ready Gold was placed at Rs 88/8 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 60/8.

Later on there was increased buying in Silver and the market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	155	8	0
Forward	155	8	0
Ready Gold	88	12	0
Forward	87	4	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, January 24.

The produce market was quiet today. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 33/4 and Khandesh at Rs. 33/14. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 26/10 and February March was placed at Rs. 26/12.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS

Bold F M	33	10	0
April-May	34	0	0
Khandesh New	33	14	0
Bold Ready	33	4	0
Madras	33	10	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	0	0
February	18	1	0
March	18	2	0
April	18	4	0

LINSEEDS

Bold Ready delivery	26	10	0
February-March	26	12	0
Satna small ready	25	0	0
Oil	13	12	0

CASTORSEEDS OIL

May	134	12	0
Ready Madras quality	31	6	0
Oil First Pressure	18	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	14	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-9
B. Dyeing 357-8 56-4 58-2 56-14
C. India 142-8
C. India Pref 505
Century 245-12 45-4 46 45-8
Finlay 285
Gokak 195 96 95-8 96
I. U. Defd 1-8 1-7-6 1-8
I. U. Ord 8-4
Indore 85 84-6
Kohinoor 269 70-12 70-4
Madhusudan 81-4
Morarji 155
New Great 150 48
Simplex 171-8 71
Standard 262-8
Svadeshi 230 29-4 30
Tata Mill 44
Scindia 14-9 14-8-6 14-9-6 14-9
BANKS—
Baroda 116-12
Central 63-4
Central New 67-4
Imperial 1737-8
Imperial New 423-12
India 155 54-8
Union 6-11-6 6-11 6-12
U. Commercial 34
ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 111-14
Andhra 1387-8 90 87-8
Suburban 121-4 21-9
Hydro 146-8
Power Pref. 1250
INSURANCES—
Jupiter 7-4
New India 40-12
Oriental 5500
STEELS—
I Iron 23-2 23-4-6 23-2-6 23-3
Tata Defd. 1693-12 90 95 91-4
„ Ord. 297-8 99-8 98-12
„ 2nd Pref. 131-8 32 31-12
MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 291-4
A Cement 175-12 76-4 75-8 75-12
Belapur 215 15-8
B B Old 360 58-12 59-6
„ Petrol 1-5-6 1-5-3 1-5-
B I C 9-3
I Copper 3-2
Killick 143-8 43
Rayon 67
„ Pref. 75-4
P Const. 82-8 82 82-4
Shivrajpur 52-8 53-4
Tata Chem. 8-9-6 8-12
„ Oil 32-12
Wimco 214-6
SPECIAL—
Ahmedabad Elec. New 108-7

News From U. S. Markets

DULL SESSION IN COTTON

Prices Ease On Wall Street

NEW YORK, January 23 (UPA).

COTTON TRADERS crowded practically all of the action into the final hour of trading on Friday and leaders claimed that it was the dullest session in months. Local bears attempting to cover before the week-end were forcedto compete with trade interests for the limited supply of contracts atthe close.

March rallied from 32.71 to 32.95, reaching the highest level at the close.

Prior to that time, most of the business appeared to be of professional origin.

The new contract was being held in abeyance, traders said, pending President Eisenhower's message on State of Union expected next week or some other new incentives.

There was some disappointment at the lack of sustained rallying power over the 33-cent level for March despite heavy loan entries and optimism generated by hopes for quick pickup in export buying.

Yet sellers were wary about pressing too hard in the face of the extreme price drop from the season's high of last September. As a result, the market continued "thin" and subject to small orders either way.

The Census Bureau on Friday reported that ginnings from the 1952 crop to mid-January totalled 14,714,878 bales compared with 13,987,832 bales ginned to mid-December. The report was not a market factor.

The market opened off eight to up four points. Prices seesawed over a 20-points range until late afternoon when prices moved ahead persistently. Finally, prices were up nine to 18 points on the day

Closing prices included:

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
NEW YORK				
Spot				33.40
March	32.71	32.95	32.71	32.94
May	33.19	33.42	33.18	33.39
July	33.55	33.74	33.52	33.72
Oct.	33.67	33.77	33.56	33.75
Dec.	33.73	33.85	33.61	33.85
March	33.80	34.07	33.80	34.02
May	33.88	34.02	33.87	34.06
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				32.45
March	32.70	32.93	32.66	32.90
May	33.19	33.41	33.13	33.38
July	33.56	33.73	33.46	33.71
Oct.	33.61	33.64	33.56	33.73
Dec.	33.72	33.83	33.65	33.80
March	33.84	34.02	33.80	34.00
May	——	33.80	——	34.00

WALL STREET

Stock prices idled through another dull session on Thursday afternoon with prices easing enough to crease Thursday's modest gains.

Dealings totalled 1,340,000 shares.

Of 1,135 issues traded, 382 advanced; 451 declined and 302 were unchanged.

Week-end evening up and continued caution until the President's State of Union message continued to feature the market. Price changes were small either way. Rails were lower, mostly fractional. Chemicals were mixed and steels moved narrowly. Oils moved widely either way to over a point.

Motors eased.

On the American Stock Exchange on Thursday the turnover amounted to 480,000.

The turnover in bonds came to $4,010,000.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago grains declined under the leadership of wheat where most deliveries moved into new low ground for the season under renewal of active commission house liquidation and uncovering of stop loss orders. Part of the pressure was attributed to additional moisture over parts of the south-west wheat belt overnight. Prices eventually rallied partially on short covering and let up in liquidation.

Short covering became more active latterly pushing quotations into new highs for the day with some grains erasing early sharp losses.

CHICAGO WHEAT

March 2.29, May 2.32 to 2.32-1/8, July 2.30-7/8 to 2.31, Sept. 2.32-7/8.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24 (PTI): The market ruled steady and unchanged round all sections and the volume of business was limited. Government securities were unaltered. The following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 83|1, 3 per cent loan 1970-75 86|9, 4 per cent loan 1960-70 101 s. lot.

BANKS: United India 3|15.

COTTONS: Basanti 3|14, Cawnpore Tex 8|5, Elgin Mills 16|2, Kesoram 17|5, New Vict. Ordy. 1|5.

COALS: New Beerbhoom 18|8, Equitable 39|2.

JUTES: Barnagore 146; Fort Golster 261 s. lot; Howrah Jute unofficial closing 22|6.

ENGINEERINGS: India Machinery 1|7, Indian Iron 23|5.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1|6; Indian Copper 3|2; Tavoy Tin As. 9; Nonferrous Metal As. 15; Assam Bengal Cement 3|10; Sone Valley Cement 6|6; Alkali and Chemical 12|14 s. lot; Airways India Ltd. 9; Bharat Airways 2|10; BIC 9|4; Indian Cable 18|4; Indian National Air 3|5 s. o. lot; Indian Wood Products 49; Martin Burn 18 odd lot; National Insulated Cable 11|6; Rallis India Ltd. 66|8; BB Petrol 1|5; India Paper Pulp 151; Assam Saws 6|9; India Steamship 6|3.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 4|4; Champaran 17|8; Dyer Meakin Brewery 5|5.

TEAS: Brooke Bond 11|4 ct.; East India 15|14; Tyrroon 22.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Jan. 23: Dealings were very active and the settlement proceeded under excellent conditions with prices making good progress for the new account. Gold shares and coppers bid especially well but gains generally were fairly widespread. Foreign scraps received more favour than other sections. French rentes remained weak.

BRUSSELS: The market ended week on a quiet note mainly reflecting nearness of the forward settlement. Forward dealings today produced no decisive trend while on the cash market thinness of turnover left prices rather mixed.

AMSTERDAM: Shipping need firm especially Indonesian line companies. Internationals were mostly steady, estates neglected and Guilder investments remained unchanged. Premium of Americans was nil and certificates totalled 679.

SEED PRICES

The following were closing rates of seeds on the New York market on Friday:

Peanuts 22 to 22-3|4 cents per pound.

Black Pepper 119 nom.

Flax, Fourth, 400-1|2.

Others—Unchanged.

Britain's Centenarian

WORTHING, England, Jan. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Miss Emma Rooke, one of the oldest women in Britain, will be 107 tomorrow.

Her sisters lived to be 92 and 91, her mother to 83 and her grandmother to 92.

Lady Mountbatten For India

VALETTA, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Lady Mountbatten, ill with severe influenza and a slight lung congestion, will fly to India to convalesce, it was reported in Admiralty House circles here yesterday.

She will leave Malta on Monday by air with Lord Mountbatten who will visit Fayid, British Middle East Headquarters in the Suez Canal Zone, and Ankara, in his capacity as the North Atlantic Organisation's Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean.

Lady Mountbatten will fly on alone to India to convalesce.

Money Orders For West Germany

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): Money order service between India and the German Federal Republic has been resumed with immediate effect, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs announced last night.

Wagon Shortage Hits Cotton Seeds

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24: Due to acute scarcity of railway wagons about a lakh maunds of cotton seeds are lying idle in godowns in Dabhoi district, it is learnt here. If no immediate steps ar taken to remove this stock, it is felt that the merchants may have to sustain huge loss as the date for export has been fixed for January 27. Otherwise, the permits will lapse by that date.

Australian Wheat Flour

The Government of Bombay has recently received certain stocks of Australian wheat flour. These stocks will be issued to bakers, catering establishments, vermicelli manufacturers and others in all parts of the State. Persons desirous of purchasing this flour may obtain their requirements from the Food Controller, Bombay, on cash payment at the rate of Rs. 54 per bag of 72 seers, ex-godown at Bombay.

Late Dr. M.olgaonkar Scholarships

The Government of Bombay has decided to accept a donation of Rs. 20,000 offer by Shrimati Sulochana S. Moolgaonkar, wife of the late Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, well-known surgeon of Bombay, in memory of her late husband. The donation is to be utilised for awarding two scholarships at the B. J. Medical College, Poona. The scholarships will be awarded on the results of the M.B.B.S. examinations.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY QUESTIONNAIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Textile Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in November last under the chairmanship of Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, MP, has issued a 30-page questionnaire covering the three sectors of the textile industry, namely, mills, powerlooms and handlooms.

The replies to the questionnaire are to be forwarded to the Committee not later than March 15, 1953.

The Committee has asked as to what would be a reasonable per capita requirement of cotton cloth for domestic consumption and what would be a reasonable target for exports of cotton textiles outside India.

The Committee has called for suggestions to make 'inefficient' units 'efficient' and 'uneconomic' units 'economic'

FRENCH BUDGET TAKES ONE HURDLE

PARIS, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): France's 3,831 milliard Franc budgeut was yesterday approved by the Finance Committee of the National Assembly. It will come before the full Assembly for a debate beginning next Tuesday.

India Needs More Engineers

Governor's Call To Youth

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Governor, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, today asked engineers in the country to pay more and more attention to mechanical and electrical engineering. Mr. Bajpai, who was inaugurating the annual session of the Institution of Engineers (India), in Bombay, emphasised the importance of mechanical and electrical engineering to India's economic progress and said that their aim must be not only to train personnel for running works and installations set up with imported machinery but to manufacture the machinery itself.

If that was done, he said, a considerable amount of foreign exchange would be saved on the import of machinery. In this connection he commended the example of the Japanese, who successfully solved the problem of foreign exchange by importing plant to start an enterprise and then manufacturing it themselves. "Here is one wide and fruitful field for the Indian Mechanical Engineer," he said.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

After explaining how the steel and electricity industries were essential for the growth of large-scale heavy industries, which occupied the highest place in the picture of the future, apart from making India self-sufficient in food, Mr. Bajpai said that mechanical and electrical engineers must play a leading part in developing them. India's primary aim, he said, was to harness its forces of nature and develop its resources and in this process modern engineering in all its branches must play a vital role.

Concluding, Mr. Bajpai said: "India has been fortunate in the quality of the architects of her freedom. She is fortunate in the quality of leadership that aims to build, with the aid and the inspiration of energy released by this great achievement, a new social order based on rapid and many-sided economic progress of which industrial development is an essential part.

To achieve success in this task India will need the services of experts of many kinds: experts in planning, in organisation and in the management of great enterprises. But the need for no type of expert will be greater than Engineers, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical.

THE BUILDERS

Engineers can, therefore, justly be ranked high among the builders of the new India. There is, I maintain, enough patriotism and enough talent among the youth of our land to supply all the Engineers that we need, provided that they have the opportunity for training and for the application of that training to practical tasks.

For advanced training we may not yet have the opportunities offered by more advanced countries until our own institutions of Engineering and Technology are raised to the level of the best in other lands; this process must continue but our objective should be to reduce progressively the number of those sent abroad for advanced Engineering studies, because this also involves a drain on our resources of foreign exchange."

MISS E. M. ESSAME

Miss Enid Essame, M.A. (Cantab.) J. P., Head Ministress of Queenswood School, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, will arrive in Bombay on 25th January, by air from Britain, to undertake a lecture tour in India under the auspices of the British Council. Miss Essame who has been associated with Queenswood School for twenty years, received her Teachers Diploma at King's College, London, after taking the Historical Tripos from Newnham College, Cambridge. She is particularly interested in Education for World Citizenship, and a conference on this aspect of Education was held at her School in 1942. Miss Essame has travelled widely in Europe both privately in France, Germany and Switzerland and as a delegate to confer with educationalists abroad, particularly in Italy and Denmark. She has made several tours in Europe with the United Nations Association.

While in Bombay State she will address the Bombay Branch of the New Education Fellowship on "Character Training and Discipline" on 29th January, and she will visit educational institutions for girls and women in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Miss Essame leaves for Madras on 30th January—BIS.

REMEMBER!

THE THIRD TB SEAL SALE CAMPAIGN OFFICIALLY TERMINATES ON 26TH JANUARY. 1953

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Ministerial Talks On Kashmir Under U. N.

Graham's Letter To Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, January 24 (PTI-Reuter).

DR. FRANK GRAHAM, United Nations representative for Kashmir, yesterday informed the President of the Security Council that India and Pakistan had agreed to continue negotiations in Geneva on demilitarisation of Kashmir.

In a letter to the President of the Council, Dr. Graham said: "I have the honour to inform you that the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to continue the negotiations on the question of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949, bearing in mind the assurances, clarifications and elucidations given to the Governments of India and Pakistan by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

"This basis for the resumption of the negotiations will be without prejudice to a further consideration, should that become necessary, of the 12 proposals.

"Further, the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to a meeting of representatives of the two governments at a ministerial level under the auspices of United Nations representative in Geneva beginning February 4, 1953.

"At the appropriate moment, I shall report to the President of the Security Council on the outcome of the negotiations."

Under the Security Council resolution of December 23, 1952, Dr. Graham was asked to report to the Council within 30 days.

It was announced that Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, would be the representatives of their respective countries at the meetings to be held in Geneva.

Nehru Sees "Jhansi Ki Rani"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru last night witnessed the world premiere of "Jhansi-ki-Rani".

The film in technicolor depicts the story of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, who died fighting in the historic battle against the British in 1857.

Mr. Wamanrao Damodarrao Jhansi Wale, 75 year old grandson of the Rani, inaugurated the film.

A packed house including Shekh Abdullah, premier of Kashmir, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and members of the diplomatic corps and Mehtab who acts as Rani of Jhansi witnessed the premiere.

The collections will be donated to the Prime Minister's National Fund.

SOAP FOR STUDENTS

DACCA, Jan. 24 (PTI): Students in East Pakistan will be supplied free two lakhs pounds of washing soap under the Government's health programme.

The laundry soap, obtained by the Government from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund will be distributed from a number of selected educational institutions.

Shirley's Former Husband In Jail Again

SANTA MONICA (California), Jan. 23 (UPI-AFP): Movie actor John Agar, former husband of Shirley Temple, went twice to jail yesterday as a result of driving while under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced once because he was caught driving in a drunken state, and a second because he had violated the pledge not to repeat the offence made here three years ago when he was arrested on the same charges.

Scanty Rainfall In Many States

MR. RAMAMURTI CALLS FOR STUDY

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24: Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, Chairman of the Central Famine Enquiry Committee opined here that during the last five years rainfall had decreased considerably in many parts of India.

This question, he said, must be considered extensively so that a permanent remedy may be found out for scanty rainfall.

He further stated that Ahmedabad and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat were the worst affected among famine areas in Bombay State.

The Fatenwadi Canal in Ahmedabad District is very economical and by that vast stretches of land will be irrigated," he said.

Amreli District officials submitted a memorandum to the Chairman. They demanded the digging of wells, building of bunds and harnessing the river Satrur.

January 26 Rest Day For Scarcity Workers

In order to enable the persons employed on scarcity and test scarcity works to take part in the Republic Day celebrations, on January 26, the Government of Bombay has declared that day as the weekly rest day. Rest day allowance for the day will be paid to the workers on January 25.

Hay For Scarcity Areas

During the week ended January 10, as many as 50 wagons (2,054 bales) of hay were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur and Poona Districts. Out of these, 34 wagons were despatched to Sholapur District and the remaining 16 wagons to Poona District.

Up to January 10, as many as 302 wagons (11,084 bales) of hay were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Nasik, Satara South, Satara North, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh Districts

Rita's Divorce Is News To Aly

CANNES, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Prince Aly Khan said here yesterday he was "very surprised" about reports that Miss Rita Hayworth was planning to go through with the divorce.

"This is news to me" he told reporters. "I thought there was no longer any question of a divorce, and that a status quo would be maintained."

He said he planned to go to India and Pakistan next month.

Pamphlet Banned

PRETORIA, Jan. 24 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government has banned a pamphlet "Seretse Khama and the Bamangwato People" published by the Seretse Khama Campaign Committee in London.

Prisoners Contribution

The prisoners lodged in the Yeravada Central Prison have contributed a sum of Rs. 588-14-0 towards relief for the scarcity-affected people in Bombay State.

GIRL 'LAYS' EGGS!

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24: A young girl, 14 years old, in village Babura in Allahabad District has laid four eggs. She was suffering from stomach trouble and was taken to a doctor. There she started vomitting and eggs came out of her stomach.

On breaking an egg, it was found to contain some white yellow mucus. Eggs were within and were of raspberry size. The girl is reported to be doing well.

CONDITIONS IN JUTE INDUSTRY

Committees To Study Position

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24: Two committees are being set up to review the conditions in the jute industry. The Ministry of Commerce has decidd to set up a committee to examine and report on the marketing of raw jute and jute manufactures. The Government, it will be evident, is not satisfied with its negative action of banning "phatka." It will like to place the marketing system on a stable basis.

The Union Ministry of Agriculture is also setting up a committee to report on the ways and means of improving quality of raw jute, more particularly in regard to uneconomic areas under jute cultivation. India may become self-supporting in Jute but may still depend on Pakistan for higher grades of jute.

Fall In Jute Acreage

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the All-India final estimate of jute puts the current year's acreage and production at 1,834,079 acres and 4,694,954 bales (of 400 lb each) as against the corresponding estimate of 1,951,148 acres and 4,677,541 bales respectively for 1951-52.

This shows a decline of 117,069 acres or 6 per cent in area and an increase of 17,413 bales or 0.4 per cent in production.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

Constitutional Point Raised

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24: An important question whether Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code (Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders and imprisonment in default) is in violation of the fundamental rights of the people guaranteed by Article 22 of the Constitution of India came up for hearing before Justice Brijmohan Lal at the Allahabad High Court today.

In this case, the petitioner was prosecuted under Section 110 and has been ordered by the Magistrate to furnish a personal bond of Rs. 500 and two sureties of Rs. 300 each in default to suffer imprisonment for one year.

His Lordship referred the matter to a larger bench and stayed the execution order of the Magistrate on the applicant's executing a personal bond of Rs. 500 only.

CLAIMS NETAJI IS ALIVE

PATNA, Jan 24 (PTI): Mahnth Dhanrajpuri, Chairman of the Bihar State Forward Bloc, presiding over a public meeting here last evening in observance of the 57th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose claimed that Netaji was still alive.

Indian Tea For America

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, January 24: The Government of India has succeeded in reaching agreement with American tea trade to undertake the marketing of India tea in States.

An agreement reached in New York ensures the direct co-operation between India, Ceylon and Indonesia and American packers in a million and a half dollar campaign to popularise tea in that country.

India will meet almost half cost of this campaign, the other half being shared by remaining parties. The campaign will not be for Indian tea as such but for blended tea.

This is regarded in the best interests of this country because it will avoid a cut-throat competition amongst procuring countries and will actually increase intake of Indian tea. The future pattern may have combined tea organisations of producing countries in nations like Great Britain and individual tea campaign in countries like South Africa.

Mr. M. J. Desai who represented India at the New York conference is returning to India via London.

RANGOON, Jan. 23 (PTI): An Indian medical practitioner, Dr. Nath, who was under the custody of Rangoon police, is now absconding, police officials said here today.

Krishna Menon Points Out A Fallacy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, former Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, said here today that it would be "fallacious" to imagine that family planning would bring about a reduction in the rate of the growth of population.

Birth control, he said, was an essential method not so much for limiting population as for combating other social evils such as enforced early motherhood, low economic level of existence, the problem of housing and the like.

With a birth control clinic in every village and improved sanitary arangements, death rate was bound to fall and expectancy of life increased. To that extent, the idea of family planning as a means of limiting increase of population would be defeated, Mr. Menon added.

Central Grant To Faridabad

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (PTI): The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has so far sanctioned more than 3.31 crores of rupees to the Faridabad Development Board, it was learnt here yesterday. Faridabad is a refugee township about 20 miles from Delhi.

MANY MIRACLES AT GOA EXPLOSITION

(Continued From Page 9, Col. 5)

Bombay regained perfect vision after kissing the body; formerly she could only see what was right ahead of her and not on her side. A young boy was cured of infantile paralysis. An aged man who suffered from paralysis and had his hands clenched for many years took up a pen and wrote his name.

Many and varied have been the cures, but they will only be made public after careful investigation and scrutinization.

But if at all I was stirred or moved it was by the poor pilgrims that braved all obstacles just to kiss the body of the saint. South Indians mostly and Singalese numbering about 3,000 visited Goa on foot, by rail and by road every day. They stayed in the corridors of the massive convents adjoining the basilicas. They brought their own cooking utensils and beddings and cooked in the spacious gardens around the convents. Their's was a humble meal, but it was sustenance. God and St. Francis Xavier will bless them abundantly. Muslims, Parsis, Hindus, non-Christians in general, Spaniards, Americans, Portuguese, Britishers, Frenchmen, all rubbed shoulders together in the beautiful land of Xavier.

FOOD AND FIRST AID

The needs of pilgrims was satisfactorily met. A square meal could be had in a public restaurant at Rs. 1-4-0, while tea cost 2 as. and coffee as 5. Bread was a bit expensive, but it was available in plenty. Wines and spirits flowed in overabundance. There was no scarcity of water as the Government had erected a special reservoir 3 miles away from Old Goa in order to supply chlorinated water for drinking purposes, and miles and miles of pipeline kept up steady flow. Sanitation was varied, but it was sufficient unto the needs of the people. Sickness was absent, but an emergency could be met immediately by doctors waiting in attendance in a specially erected first aid post.

Police arrangements were of a high order. They were courteous and helpful to everyone, but some difficulty was experienced in dealing with the 'lingua franca" of the visiting peoples. Traffic regulations were observed very strictly and the fares charged by the taxis and buses were quite considerate. The standard rate was 12 annas for a distance of seven miles from Panjim to Old Goa and it was cheaper to get back to Panjim. Every three minutes a packed bus left the public car park.

CATTLE PEN

To sum up the entire arrangements without mentioning the travel facilities would be showing up only the good side of things, because this was rather poor. Ships came in overcrowded, particularly the lower and upper decks. This was a cattle pen—everyone huddled together like sheep and the foodstuffs were awful and rather expensive. Caterers or contractors reaped a rich harvest with little consideration for quantity or quality. Trains were not in any better shape; for there too, overcrowding caused many to suffer from pains all over the system.

But the credit for the wonderful organization goes to the Jesuit Fathers, who were in sole charge. Fr. Mathias did a brilliant job with the arrangements in and around the church, while Fr. Rebello handled the housing and accommodation problem most satisfactorily.

Marshal Of Resurgent Forces Of S. E. Asia

(Continued From Page 6 Col. 5)

some have undergone a great political upheaval. India has produced during this century, three great men, viz., Mahatma Gandhi—an embodiment of love, truth and non-violence and a saint for peace and amity in this world—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—a dynamic world personality and the man of destiny in the East and the marshal of the freedom forces in India Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. They have inspired the exploited nations to rise for their own uplift and they will be remembered throughout the world.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death is now a certainty and it is reliably understood that his relics are preserved in a temple in Japan. We urge upon the Government of India that the relics of our national leader be immediately brought to our country for installation as a national monument to be constructed for the purpose, in the Red Fort of Delhi, where Netaji aspired to establish his Headquarters of the I.N.A.

talking of BOOKS

THE MILLION YEARS AHEAD

Darwin Sees Bleak Prospect For Humanity

BY MARY BURNET

THE next million years? Most prophets are content with less. At first glance it might seem as if Sir Charles Darwin had bitten off a bigger mouthful than even such an eminent scientist as himself should try to chew. Yet in the introduction to his book he shows pretty convincingly that it is safer to predict the course of history for the next million years than for the next ten, writes the author, reviewing the book "The Next Million Years," by Charles Galton Darwin, in "New Era."

Taking a million years into account, he explains, he can profit from what is now known about the principle of probability—or the law of averages, as we call it in everyday life. This is the principle which governs such diverse phenomena as the behavior of a gas in a closed container, the inheritance of biological characteristics, and the gambler's luck. It does not permit anyone to make safe predictions about specific details, but it does permit the trained observer to forecast the general direction that events will take.

This is the kind of prophecy Sir Charles ventures in his book. He does not predict the future of any group or nation or race. He does make some scientific guesses—based on the principle of probabilty—about the future of the hulian species as a whole.

Not everybody would be willing to assume, to begin with, that the human species will still be in existence a million years hence. Sir Charles thinks it will—unless some unknown dark star is now rushing through space towards a collision with our solar system: and unless mankind in experimenting with atomic energy, should unwittingly destroy the world. But the first of these accidents he considers highly improbable, and the second more improbable still.

CLIMATE AND FOOD

The earth's climate, he points out, has remained roughly constant for thousand million years and presumably will remain so for at least a million years more. (Such minor fluctuations as alternating warm periods and ice ages are, from his point of view too small to consider; the essential thing is that the climate will support human life.) Furthermore, fossils show that it takes about a million years to develop a new species; it will probably be a million years, more or less, before man has changed enough to be called a new species—though of course he will be slowly changing all the time.

How many individuals will survive at the end of a million years is another thing the author does not say. He does, however, point out the conditions that will determine their number, and the most important of these, by far, is the available food supply.

How far this amount can be increased beyond its present limits is a matter on which specialists disagree, since they disagree about how far man's ingenuity can go. But in order for food supplies to increase to many times their present level, the author points out, man will have to find some new source of energy to help do the work of production.

PROBLEM OF ENERGY

Like James Bryant Conant of Harvard, Sir Charles is one of those scientists who are rather skeptical about the possibilities of atomic energy — on the ground that exploiting it is not likely to be profitable enough, and is very likely to prove dangerous as well.

In other words, the energy (or work) needed to build and feed an atomic pile is high in propertion to the energy the pile will produce. And the problem of disposing of "atomic wastes" is already a serious one.

Using wind and solar energy, he thinks, are the most obvious ways of keeping up our power supply when oil and coal are gone (as they soon will be), but up to now scientists have failed to find a really efficient way of harnessing either the sunlight or the wind. And water power alone will never be enough to supply the needs of a mechanized civilization like our present one.

Suppose man fails to find a long-term solution to the power problem? Then he will have to reduce his scale of living and certainly his numbers as well. The use of energy will have to be drastically curbed for food production and all other purposes—including the rapid transport on which our present civilization depends. The process of adapting ourselves to the forthcoming power crisis will, in the author's eyes, constitute as great a revolution as the invention of agriculture or the development of modern science. But it might easily be a revolution backward instead of forward—a literal return to the horse-and-buggy days.

How will the numbers of mankind be kept within the limits set by the food supply? Probably by nature's old, cruel method, Sir Charles thinks—starvation—or by a desperate means which man has sometimes adopted in the past—infanticide.

WHY NOT THE NEW WAY?

Why not by birth control? This is the remedy that is more and more often proposed nowadays, despite many people's religious scruples and despite the obvious difficulties of putting it into practice on a large scale.

The author asks his readers to imagine that both these difficulties appear to have been overcome: the need of universal birth control has been recognised by the leaders of every community on earth, and all have agreed in principle that the number of children born must be restricted—by force if necessary. But then comes the burning question: who will determine each community's quota for the next generation?

Compared to solving this problem, Sir Charles points out, reaching agreement on armament quotas would seem a simple affair! Even if a settlement could be reached among the leaders, many of them would be able to carry out their obligations only at the price of worse ills than the one they set out to cure.

Human nature being what it is, voluntary compliance would never be complete. And attempts to enforce mass sterilization would surely lead to mass revolt. In the end, surplus people from non-complying regions would move into the space left by those populations which had practiced birth control.

HUMAN SIDE

"Human nature being what it is." Aye, there's the rub! As befits the grandson of the great biologist whose name he bears, Sir Charles never loses sight of reality where human nature is concerned. That is what makes his book seem (to the layman at least) so much less arbitrary (and consequently so much more interesting) than the predictions of many scientists who, despite their attempts to be objective, are prone to assume that man in the mass will become a more reasonable and more restrained being in the future than he is now. He "ought" to, perhaps, but "will" he? Sir Charles thinks that the improvement, if any, will be gradual and slight in the million years ahead.

Small changes will occur, he believes, and to a limited degree. They can be guided in a beneficial direction by what his grandfather called "unconscious selection" in mating and by the principles of eugenics "voluntarily" applied. Here again, attempts at coercion would fail more often than they would succeed.

As for the possibility of improving human nature by artificially bringing about changes in the genes (which determine the individual's physical and mental make-up) he doesn't hold out much hope for it. The laws that govern heredity are so complicated, he points out, that it is hard to see how artificial means could be found to change one trait without changing others. And a living organism is so delicately balanced that any great sudden change—as experience and laboratory experiments have shown—will always be a change for the worse.

TRAP FOR PLANNERS

Can human nature be changed by education? The answer is no. Acquired characteristics are never inherited. The ability to profit from education "is" inherited, but the education itself has to be

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 1)

THE REBEL

IN my youth I joined the Communist Party because I was a rebel. Later on I left the Communist Party for exactly the same reason: I was a rebel. And I still am.

What I rebel against is the tyranny of wealth and privilege, the glaring inequalities of our social system, the pampering of the rich at the expense of the poor.

I became a Communist because I thought Communism sincerely intended to fight those evils.

I ceased to be a Communist because I found that Communism is itself a tyranny. As a Party member, I was expected blindly to obey orders without having the right to discuss their effects on the well-being of the working class.

—BESSIE BRADDOCK in 'Daily Herald'.

THEY TAKE IT EASY IN CORAL ISLANDS

'Aita Peepea' As Philosophy Of Life

HERE is the dream we all share; the brilliant-coloured coral and the eternal roar of the surf; the play of the sun in the palms and the great peace. And it is so much better than "The Coral Island", or "The Swiss Family Robinson", for the people of the islands are not savage cannibals but generous children who, it seems, can teach us something about living, writes the author in "Tribune."

Penetito Tane and Valhue We greet you. Amen.

"We send you this short letter to ask you why you do not come. We have waited and waited. Everything is ready for you. Come here, and we will fish on the reef at night and with harpoons in the lagoon every morning. There are plenty of turtles this year too . . ..Mairaga has had a baby and Tena is dead. But she was no longer good for much anyway. There are plenty of cocoanut palms and bread-fruit trees for you. Maruake planted a lemon tree for you, but it died. Everyone will be glad when you come, and we will dance . . . send a letter and say when you are coming."

There is something of the child-like simplicity and faith of the New Testament letters about this invitation. The death of Tena and the lemon tree are equally natural and inevitable; but what counts in this land of short memories and no tomorrows is that there are plenty of turtles, palms and breadfruit trees; and there is nothing strange in grown men spending their days and nights fishing.

One can understand why Bengt Danielsson packed his bags and kept his promise. As an ethnologist he had sound reasons for so doing, and the man was able to rationalise the instincts of the boy: "to live for a time in another civilisation than our own, in other conditions, with another people which had other customs and another outlook on life, to see if we should make ourselves at home and if we should be able to appreciate the values in their way of life."

ON CORAL ISLAND

His visit lasted eighteen months and whether or not he proved anything about the transplantation of human beings "The Happy Island" (Allen & Unwin, 15s.) is a rattlingly good real-life adventure of the coral islands and the unpractical carefree Polynesians.

Food is plentiful here, an inexhaustible supply, waiting to be picked or caught.

There seems to be no limit to the uses of the cocoanut palm Untended, it gives the natives food and drink, whilst copra (the nut-meat from which synthetic fats are made) makes money for canned food, bicycles and radios. The shells make bowl and platers, the fibre dancing skirts, fuel, and stuffing (ready shredded by large land-crabs which live on fallen nuts) for mattresses

The people's philosophy is the logical development of this environment—"Aita Peepea" they say (it doesn't matter). When the price of copra rose up, they produce less.

They could not buy furniture or bicycles but they had more time for daneing and singing. It is good to have money, but if there is none it doesn't matter much. "Aita peepea"!

So it doesn't matter. A barrow-load of sand stood for months in the street, where its owner had left it to go turtle-hunting. A craze for mixing

BY SID CHAPLIN

concrete and making foundations for new houses has left mysterious emplacements which will never serve the purpose for which they were made. Football matches are ended when the score is equal, to prevent hard feeling.

Conversation, singing and resting make up the real purpose of life. Personal relations are happy-go-lucky, marriage comes only after several 'trial' partnerships. Children make themselves useful about the house, mature early, and begin to have sexual relationships at 12 or 13. The babies resulting from these early liaisons are handed over to relations.

THE UNDERTAKER

When a local beauty, whose wish for variety made it impossible for her to settle down with one man, fell ill and died, the problem was who was to pay for her coffin? The chief settled the matter by ruling that all her lovers should contribute to the cost—with the result that Ihi had the handsomest coffin seen for a very long time.

But there are disadvantages. Tidal waves may flood the island, which means spending several hours on a roof or up in a palm tree. The heat is almost unbearable during the summer months. One has to be (but would one mind?) one's own architect, boat-builder, hair-dresser, undertaker tailor and artisan. There are no doctors, and death is commonplace. Nearly everybody is born with syphilis.

Danielsson and his wife found a timeless, quiet, freedom from worry, and independence. They made themselves at home and they were able to appreciate the values of other people. But they did not stay.

There is a profound difference between being at home and making a home. So they returned to the anxiety and the cold war. There is no escape on Raroia. Even if one got permission to settle, one couldn't buy land. And even on this ideal reservation surrounded by water, the end is in sight. Rapacious Chinese traders are winning economic power by stealth, and disease is slowly reducing the native poplation. Only a few old men remember the ancient traditions.

NO ESCAPE

So there is no escape to the coral island for us, only a lesson in living. Perhaps some day when we could, civilised Westerners have made atomic power a creative force, this lesson will be remembered. Then our contemporary cannibalism will be regarded with horror in a world where talking and singing and fishing have become the major aims of life.

My Dear Brothers & Sisters.

WHY have we all come into this world? Have we come only to eat, drink and be merry? Certainly not. We human beings are born with a particular purpose. God Almighty has sent us here with some objective, writes Sister Nargis Ghadialy.

It is our foremost duty to get knowledge as soon as we become sensible enough to understand things. Knowledge spreads light on the dark path of our life. The light is the real spiritual light, she continues.

Educated persons gain, while ignorant persons lose everything. An ignorant man's life is worse than an animal's, because if he does not get knowledge he can be put on the same level as an animal that has no power to reason.

Everybody respects a learned man. Money gets less as it is spent but knowledge becomes more and more as it is spent. That is why it is said, "A learned man can gain money even from the dust." A wealthy man is respected in his own country, while a learned man gets honour and respect wherever he goes.

We can develop our brain and broaden our mind by the help of knowledge. Knowledge is the greatest power which can give us the enjoyment of this world in the right way, she concludes, for it is healthy for both the mind and the body.

Forming Good Habits

HUMAN habits play an amazingly large part in life. Their effects are far-reaching as they are significantly deep, for habits have two sides: one psychological and another sociological. Personal habits are not only an index to individual personality, but force of habits moulds character and inner tenacity. In the social sphere, good habits act like a lubricant in the machinery of cordial human relationship, writes Kumari Nooru Peermahomed.

Being a matter of acquirement and cultivation, the formation of habits in an individual depends on his environment and education. The right kind of surroundings and correct upbringing instil and breed beneficial habits, which in course of time, foster the development of innate qualities of mind and body. Great men owe their eminence as much to their habits as to their talents, for were it not for the former, their genius would have had little chance to flower.

Inspiration is after all only ten per cent, the rest is a matter of habitual labour. How often have inordinate habits been the undoing of gifted natures? Like weeds in a garden, bad habits are easily adaptable. Furthermore, they tend to multiply profusely if their growth is not checked and eradicated in time. Because of his ill-formed habits, an individual is too often his own enemy.

Human Nature

The blame that is laid at the door of the weakness in human nature, is totally unjustifiable. Nature never revels in the propagation of weaklings. In fact she abhors them. Is not the servival of the fittest a plain indication that their extinction is the law of evolution? Thus man is not born weak, lazy, inert, morally unsound, any more than is he born good or evil. These are definitely self-made tendencies: in other words, habits assuming second nature.

Culture and good manners are ingredients of good social habits. They bespeak of a refined, well-developed mind. Unless and until one is sensitive and alive to the niceties of manners, graciousness of behaviour, and appreciative of hospitality and kindness, his habits would tend to be boorish and obnoxious. Such a being is a social anathema.

Besides, our civilization is rooted in community living, and social habits call for greater attention. How often has it been said of some people that they are difficult to live with? Its root cause is the habits. These individuals have not learnt the art of good citizenship; consequently they are unable to adjust themselves to the needs and requirements of their social environment. Selfishness, childish petulance, aggressive, forward tendencies, constant prying into other people's affairs, lack of understanding and intolerance of others are distinctly anti-social habits and should be discouraged early in life.

BARI WORKERS' CONFERENCE AT DELHI

Balkan-ji-Bari workers from all over India at the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Delhi photographed with Dr. K. N. Katju, Home Minister, Union Government, who inaugurated the Conference, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Health Minister, Delhi State, who presided over it, and Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Deputy Minister for Labour, Union Government, Ex-President of the Conference.

Shri Radha Raman, M.P., Chairman of the Reception Committee, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, Delhi (left), with Shri Sewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

Childhood Impressions

For it has been increasingly made evident that childhood impressions are most lasting and habits formed early in life die hard. Modern education has grasped this essential fact, and has given to child-training top priority in its system of mass literacy. Teaching the young to read and write is not the primary object of our nursery school. Instead, it has been transformed into a world in miniature, where a child is offered every opportunity to pick up a great many things, which would enable him later on to fit himself to the requirements of the wider world.

As good citizenship is essential to modern democratic state, a child receives practical guidance and training in the art of social well-being by first learning to play with children of his own age. He developes a community spirit, is thoughtful and considerate of others around him, and thus he becomes awake and alive to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen of a liberal state.

However ,it must be admitted that no matter how excellent a system of education there be, human beings cannot be made to act in constant uniformity like a pack of circus animals. Unless and until there is a will and a desire for genuine improvement and betterment of one-self, no external force can bring about the necessary change. It must spring from within. In which case, habits need first looking into. On them depends the success or failure of one's achievements, for habits rule life.

A Nature Game

One player is chosen as the questioner, and the rest sit in circle. The questioner calls out one of the words animal, flower, fruit or tree, and a letter of the alphabet.

The first player to call a name beginning with the nominated letter scores a point. The first person to score six points is the winner.

Party Hoax

This little trick will provide a lot of fun. Form a ring of players and place in the centre a folded piece of paper. Then tell the players you will give each of them a name of a bird or animal, and when their creature's name is called, they must run to the paper and read the instructions.

You then go around the ring whispering to each person the name of Goose. When all are ready call out Goose — and watch the astonished faces in the scramble that follows.

Long Jump

Apart from the nursery rhyme cow who jumped over the moon which animal is the best jumper?

Australians naturally plump for the kangaroo, and quite recently a party of them set out to make some tests. One of the men on horseback chased a red kangaroo and found it had averaged 37 feet over a series of ten jumps, and finally had leaped 42 feet in clearing an eight-foot high dingo-netting fence.

Another kangaroo cleared a 10½ foot pile of timber in a leap of 27 feet.

Poor Percy

"How can I play," quoth Perce,
"in those?"
Surveying his much-torn
football hose:
"I can't afford to buy a new
socks;
This week, I fear, I am "on the
rocks'!"
His eyes then brightened as he
saw
A pair of scissors on the floor:
"Of course!" he gave an eager
shout.
"I'll simply cut the holes right
out!'

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Bombay group of delegates to the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, after the completion of its sessions at Delhi, visited Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Bhopal, and returned to Bombay on the 15th instant. An account of the tour will be published in these columns shortly.

If you are not yet enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—you may better send for its application form and full particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar — Bombay 21, immediately mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to receive from you also short contributions of stories, essays, games, tricks, smiles, etc., written legibly on one side only of this paper, for publication in "Corner." He will, indeed, be happy to hear anything from you any time

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
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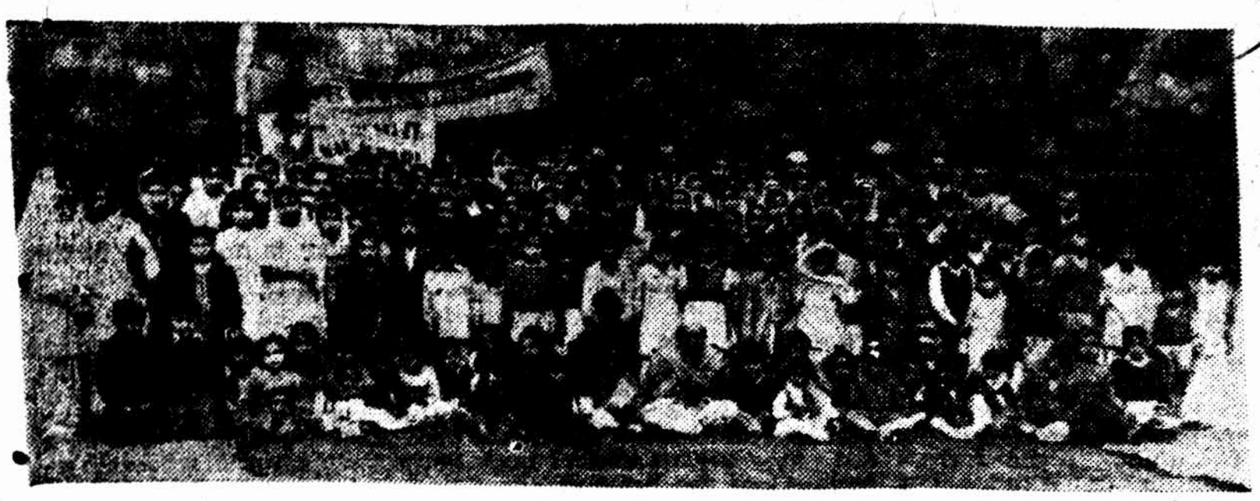
KAROL BAGH BARI CHILDREN



Group photograph of the Karol Bagh (Delhi) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit children taken on the occasion of the visit of Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari (seated in centre of front row).

Mathematics Without Tears

CURVES AND DESIGNS DRIVE SUBJECT HOME

GINSBURG'S METHOD SKIPS OVER HURDLES

BY SAM HARTSTEIN

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

TO a great many of the nation's school children, mathematics is a dull and difficult obstacle course that clutters up the path to education. They have as little to do with it as possible and leave the mysteries of curves and cubes and cosines to the mathematicians.

Out to change all this is Dr. Jekuthiel Ginsburg, head of the mathematics department at Yeshiva University and director of the University's Institute of Mathematics. Dr. Ginsburg emphasizes the interesting, entertaining, and even beautiful aspects of this once-dull subject. Beautiful shapes, art forms, problems, puzzles, tricks, and twists are all utilized to make mathematics an exciting and pleasurable experience.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS

"We reach the young pupils through the teachers," Dr. Ginsburg explains. "Already many high schools are trying these methods and soon we hope that they may be used in elementary schools. To arouse the student's interest, a teacher might hand him a piece of paper and ask him to perform the apparently impossible task of cutting a hole in the paper large enough to push a piano through. When the student suggests that this is impossible, the teacher does it by folding the paper and cutting a hole that has an accordionlike expansion.

Also sure to provoke lively interest in any age group is Zeno's puzzle. It was Zeno who proved the paradox that the fastest runner in the world couldn't beat a tortoise, provided the tortoise had a head start. Mathematicians and school children have been bothered ever since.

MAGIC OF CURVES

Finding curves on checkerboards may sound hard to do, but Dr. Ginsburg demonstrates that it can be done. A circle is drawn in the middle of a checkerboard with the interor of the circle blank. Then by using a mathematical formula, a point is drawn inside the circle corresponding to every point on the checkerboard. The result is a charming symmetrical figure in which every straight line of the board is turned in a curve.

Another twist is a two-dimensional art work in which only straight lines are drawn, but which result in curved figures that hide the original squares and triangles.

On his desk the day I talked about all this with the famed mathematician, was a stack of cards, each covered with a complicated pattern. Dr. Ginsburg held one up. It was embellished with 28 curvilinear figures which he described as the spade design. Even the curves in the pattern, he pointed out, had evolved from triangles and hexagons, made with pencil and ruler. One card was covered with algebraic designs that could be applied to costume jewelry. Mathematical equations, interlocking spirals, and a parabola checkerboard comprised other patterns. Though they looked intricate, the professor said a boy could make any one of them within half an hour.

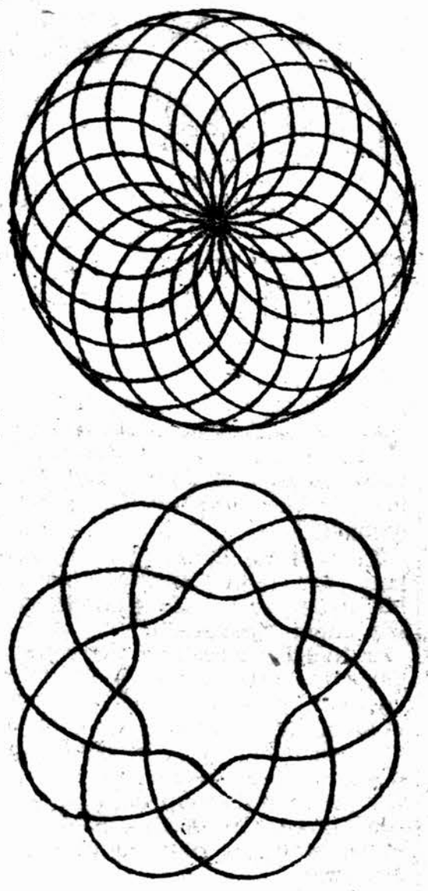
"Combine the curves of two spirals, one black, one white, and you have a beautiful design," he suggested. "A student making any of these linear patterns soon comes to realize that the design goes beyond beauty and that the lines have mathematical meaning. I have never known one who did not enjoy the study of mathematics after making that discovery."

Asserting that mathematics has long been the "stepchild" in the school curriculum, Dr. Ginsburg said that many students develop fears about their ability to do math, not because it is inherently difficult, **but because it is not properly presented to them.**

"A year ago, after I inaugurated this system, I took a class of retarded boys and before the end of the fifth lesson they were all interested in going ahead with mathematics. One who declared that he hated the subject, is now majoring in it. We used to have a yearly group that flunked math at the high school level. We don't want that to happen any more."

STEP TO SCIENCE

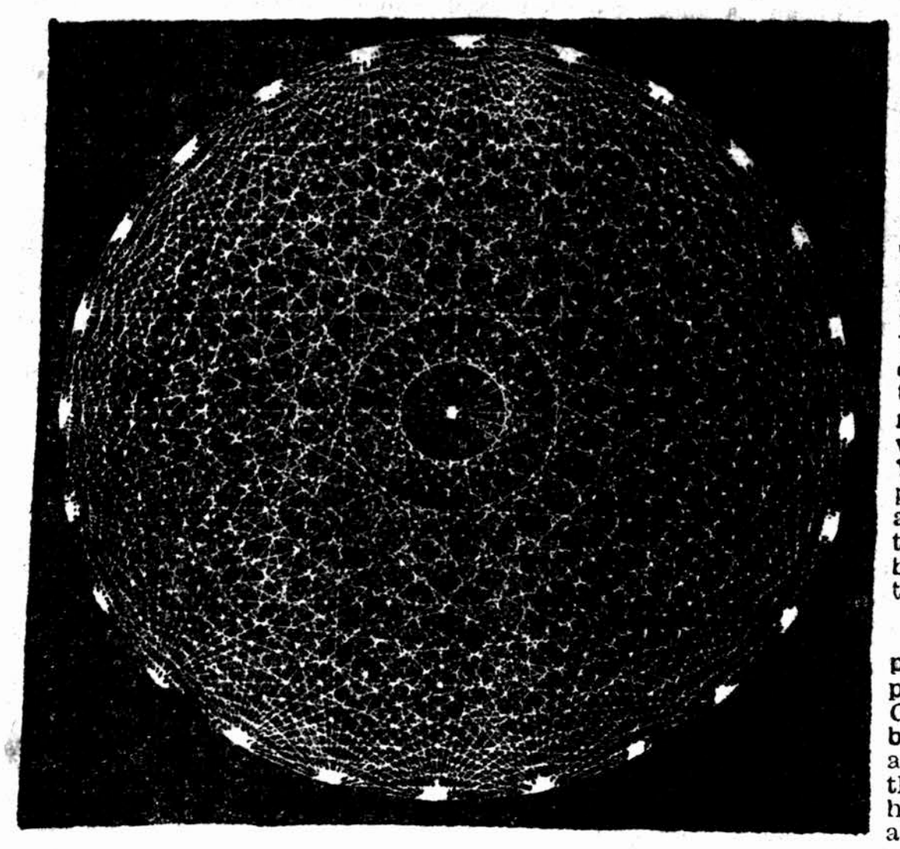
Dr. Ginsburg's work is one answer to the need outlined by President Truman's Scientific Research Board, which warned that arithmetic instruction must be improved if the United States is to develop the large number of natural scientists it will need for security and advancement. "The battle for competence in science probably is won or lost by mathematics instruction in the lower schools", the Board reported. The usual mathematics textbook is the student's introduction to natural science.



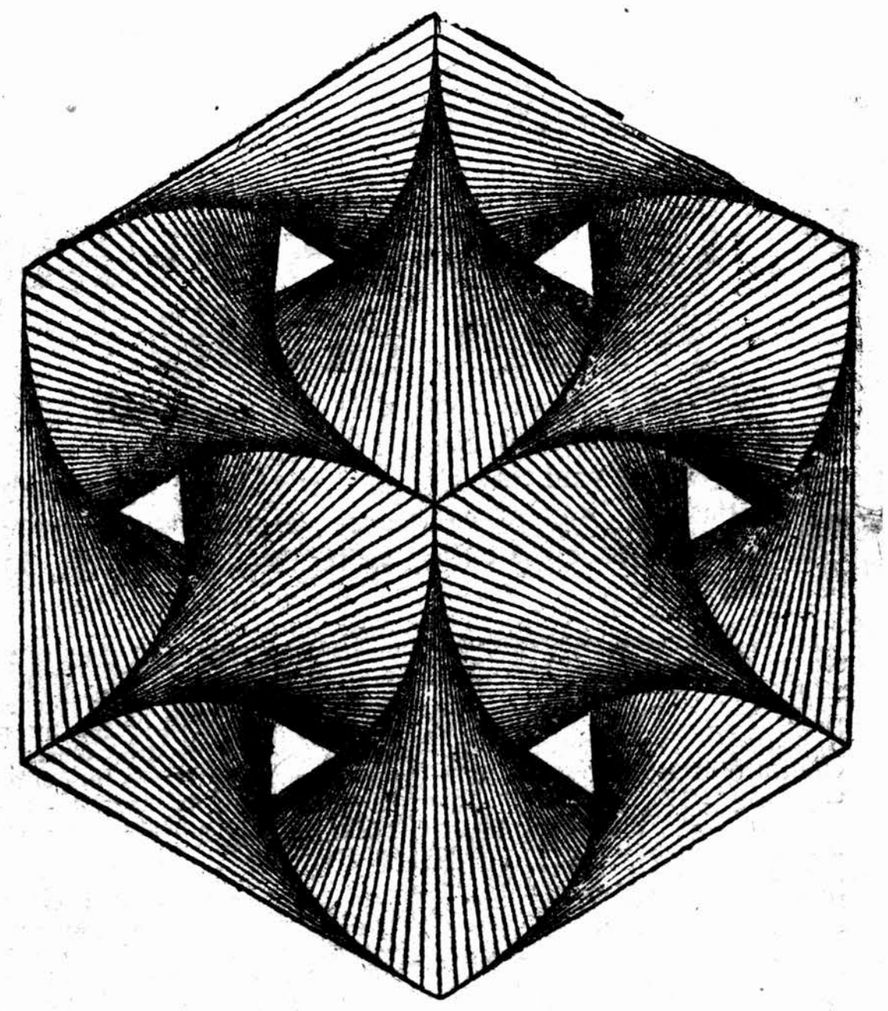
Beautiful curves that represent equations can enliven mathematics for the student. These are by M. R. E. Moritz.

The work of Dr. Ginsburg and his fellow mathematicians started some 15 years ago when Dr. Ginsburg and the late Dr. David E. Smith of Columbia University rounded up a group of mathematicians and started the quarterly journal 'Scripta Mathematica." Dr. Ginsburg was named editor of this quarterly, which is published by Yeshiva University, and goes out to colleges throughout the United States and in almost every country in the world. In addition to this Yeshiva University sponsors public lectures at Columbia and at a New York high school to pass along the discovered beauties of mathematics to those who are interested.

Basically practical in his approach to the problem of popularizing mathematics, Dr. Ginsburg emphasizes the beauty which can be found by any interested student of mathematics. "A person doesn't have to be a painter to enjoy art, and he desn't have to be a musician to enjoy good music," Dr. Ginsburg expains. "We want to prove that he doesn't have to be a professional mathematician to enjoy mathematical forms and shapes, and even some abstract ideas."



Illustrating the dynamic beauty of geometrical forms, a fact that leading mathematicians interested in improving teaching in this field stress as an important experience for the student. This design, by Hermann Baraville, was obtained by drawing all the diagonals of a regular polygon of 24 sides.



The Mystery of the Vanishing Triangle, one of the mathematical themes in design, by Rutherford Boyd, used by Professor Ginsburg of Yeshiva University in teaching teachers to wake up their mathematics presentations. In constructing the diagram, only triangles were drawn, yet the spadelike shape so predominates that the triangles may pass unnoticed.

EQUATIONS ARE PICTURES

To educate the youngster and the nonprofessional o'dster in the joys of mathematics, Dr. Ginsburg has worked out the puzzles, paradoxes, tricks, and twists that make mathematics visible and interesting.

"Every mathematical equation is a picture" Dr. Ginsburg says, "and every one of these pictures has some beauty in it. The really great mathematician sees the picture as he looks at the equation; to others it is revealed as they work it out. A teacher who is capable of translating a simple logarithmic progression, for example, into a beautiful lucite spiral—which by the way looks very much like a striking example of modern art—can give his students a pleasant and interesting stimulus to encourage them as they work".

Through pictures, models, and gadgets, the student is made to see the inherent beauty of the most complicated mathematical formulas. The popular snowflake is no onger just a phenomenon of nature but contains geometric forms of indescribable beauty. Simple milk drops are seen to form a perfect form and context.

"I am convinced that every student has potential talent for getting genuine pleasure from mathematics." Professor Ginsburg says. "Our programme aims to introduce the subject in a way that will prepare him not only to like it but to go ahead with enthusiasm."

Interlocking spirals by Rutherford Boyd illustrate the idea of mathematical themes in ornament.

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THIS HATLESS GENERATION

THE era of the hat now really seems to be approaching its end, for even England, that bulwark of conservative headware, has practically abandoned its attempts to make hats fashionable again. Thirty years ago an English lady could scarcely entertain visitors to tea in her own sittingroom without a hat on, and no gentleman went to business in the morning without the obligatory bowler. Today the great majority of the people go hatless in the streets, even in the little English towns which are the fiercest champions of tradition. The English hat industry attributes this state of affairs largely to the war years, when there was a shortage of hats and people grew accustomed to doing without them. Other factors are the modern sports cars, in which it is much simpler to wear a scarf, as well as permanent waves and costly coiffures. A woman who has just paid a lot of money for her coiffure feels disinclined to hide it under even the most modern and becoming hat.

The old London hatshops are not unduly pessimistic, however. "A real lady or a real gentleman simply must wear a hat," said the owner of one of these hatshops, which has been in his family for 150 years. "And even if the number of real ladies and gentlemen has been terribly reduced, there are always plenty of others who would at least like to be regarded as such."

—Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Patron Saint Of Science Fiction

H. G. WELLS FORESAW THE ATOM BOMB

HE PROPHESIED the coming of the automobile, television, army tanks and electric lights.

In 1908 he said that aircraft would one day bomb the battleships out of existence. He predicted large scale air raids on large cities, writes Sidney Carroll in 'Pageant'.

In 1911 he predicted war between Great Britain and Germany.

He foresaw the coming of helicopters, parachutes, mechanized warfare, birth control and flying saucers.

In 1914 he predicted something he called The Atom Bomb. He said it would be the most destructive force ever discovered by man.

His name was Herbert George wells, but he signed his works "H. G. Wells.' He died seven years ago. He was a short, jumpy little man who was elated and angered by everything in the world—so he wrote about everything. He wrote more than 100 books and innumerable pamphlets, tracts and booklets on the taste of cabbage and the high cost of kings. In almost everything he wrote he was fascinated by the future. "Tomorrow is the important and fruitful thing for us." he wrote and all his life he tried to guess how tomorrow would look. His visions were often terrifying in their accuracy.

Patron Saint

In the first novel he ever wrote (in the year 1897) he started his life-long game of crystal-gazing.

It was called "The Time Machine," about a contraption that could travel faster than light. It could take its inventor back into the past or out into the future. The machine itself was not the prophetic part of the book — our jet planes don't go that fast YET. But Wells, the prophet, can be found in another aspect of the book. In "The Time Machine" he called time itself the fourth dimension.

Inasmuch as Albert Einstein came up with the same theory in 1910, students of science-fiction today proudly give their patron saint, H. G. Wells, credit for anticipating the Theory of Relativity.

Wells was 30 years old when he wrote "The Time Machine" — rather late in the day to start a literary career. He'd been held up because he had first studied to be a chemist, and in college he had concentrated on the sciences. When returned to writing the needed money), he naturally used his scientific background for his firts novel. It was the first time since Jules Verne that an author captivated the public with a blend of science and fantasy. But while Verne's inventions were guesswork, literally figments of the imagination, Wells was actually a man of science, grounded in chemistry and physics and mathematics. When he described his Time Machine he tricked it up with so much plausible chemistry and physics and math that he actually made it sound workable. It was something new under the sun. It was the true beginning of modern science-fiction.

The great success of "The Time Machine" deprived the world of one more chemist and gave it one more author.

He wrote on anything and everything after that — the Great Predictor was the most unpredictable of authors. But he was constantly obsessed by his visions of the world yet unborn. And he delighted and annoyed and frightened this contemporary world with what he saw.

Predicted Tanks

In a story called "In the Abyss" he described a bathysphere, a diving bell that could withstand tremendous pressure and drop to the floor of the ocean. Dr. William Beebe didn't think of it for another 25 years. In 1903, in an article called "The Iron Guard of the Country," Wells practically invented the military tank — which did not actually come into existence until 1916.

In 1908, in "The War of the Worlds," he gave us that invasion from Mars which, 30 years later, was to scare a million people out of their wits when Orson Welles did it on the radio.

In "The War of the Worlds" the Martians descended upon us in great cylindrical cartons; only their shape differentiates them from those other supposititious invaders from another planet, the flying saucers.

In a book called "Anticipations," which was a collection of essays frankly described as prophecies, Wells really went to town. That was the one in which he saw the four-wheeled, self-propelling vehicle (called the automobile) changing the face of the globe. Roadways—asphalt, he said they'd be, with sloping shoulders—crisscrossing the nations of the earth would deeply effect the living habits of millions; and motor traffic would then become an enormous problem. In "Anticipations" Wells discussed prefabricated houses, and sneered at the whole idea of mortar and brick. One day, he said, "there would be a machine running to and fro along a temporary rail, that will squeeze out walls as one squeezes paint from a tube."

If you ever pay a visit to a factory where they do squeeze out prefab walls for mass consumption, your respect for the prescience of H. G. Wells will jump by leaps and bounds.

He foresaw air-conditioning in "Anticipations," and electric cookers with thermostatic control, and he discussed the great servant problem of the future. In his day and age there was no such thing as a servant problem. He guessed that some day buildings would be heated and lighted from central power stations, and the thing to bear in mind about those two small prophecies is that Wells wrote them in a room lit by a kerosene lamp and heated by a fireplace. The year was 1901.

Trip To Moon

The same year he wrote "The First Men on the Moon." Again in his central idea, he was somewhat previous for his own epoch, for the world sometimes takes its time catching up to H. G. Wells. ("As a prophet", he wrote, "the author must confess that he has always been inclined to be rather a slow prophet".) In his time the whole idea of a trip to the moon was romantic nonsense. Today we write scientific books on the subject; the apparatus for such flights has been designed by hard-headed engineers, and we talk of the project as something imminent, not impossible. Wells's explorers on the moon used a television set to keep in touch with the earth. Wells did not use a rocket ship for his journey into space. His men got there by inventing a substance that was immune to gravity. That idea too was high-falutin' hogwash when Wells conceived it—but not so today.

In our time Mr. Roger Babson, that down-to-earth business man, has seen fit to spend a lot of time and a lot of money trying to discover a substance that will insulate gravity. Perhaps, one day, Mr. Babson will make another of the Wellsian dreams come true.

Air War

In 1908, when the world was an infinitely peaceful place, when the King of England and the Kaiser of Germany were everloving cousins, and war was unthinkable. Wells began to have martial visions. He wrote "The War in the Air." It remains one of his most remarkable performances, a prophecy like an Old Testament cry, but a cry in the wilderness. He wrote the story of a terrible war in which there would be air attacks on great cities by zeppelins.

He warned that one day airships, would destroy the grest battleships, those proud guarantors of Britain's eternal might.

The book was considered interesting light reading—another of the amusing Mr. Wells's fanciful fictions.

In 1911 he intensified his warnings in "The New Machiavelli," in which he actually named the combatants of the future war: Great Britain and Germany. He was called a warmonger.

In 1913 he made what is perhaps the most fantastic of all his prophecies. (He himself called them "guesses.")

He had been reading the reports Once the great secret is discovered, man puts it to industrial use immediately, runs automobiles and airplanes with it before he discovers its power to destroy. But as soon as man does discover that power, in Wells's book, the entire world is plunged into atomic war.

Atom Bomb

Reading his descriptions of the bursting of atomic bombs is like reading about Hiroshima. "There was nothing else in the world but a crimson-purple glare and sound, deafening, all-embracing, continuing sound..a great ball of crimson-purple fire, like a maddening living thing that seemed to be whirling about very rapidly amidst a chaos of falling masonry that seemed to be attacking the earth furiously, that seemed to be burrowing into it like a blazing rabbit.." Wells saw London attacked by the bomb, and Paris and Berlin and the dikes of Holland. The Asiatic world is sucked into the conflict until, finally, the bomb is placed under the control of the united nations of the world.

Writing in 1913, he set the date of that conflict for 1953. When war came in 1914 instead, he was stunned. He, the prophet, could not believe the actuality of war. But when it was over he breathed an enormous sigh of relief. It had not, after all, been as horrible as he had imagined. It had not been an atomic war. So he went back to writing about books and people and history and morals and democracy and Communism and God and America and science and shoes and ships.

He put the prophecies to one side, as if. he were agraid of them.

Shape Of Things To Come

But in 1933 he saw the signs and portents again, and he could disregard them no longer. He dropped everything to write the book he considered the most important book of his life. He called it "The Shape of Things to Come."

He said a new war would break out in 1940. "The Polish Corridor," he wrote, "was the first mine to explode." His war was fought mainly in the air and the basic tactic of the airmen was to bomb the civilian population. "The tendency to differentiate between a non-combatant mass in the fighting will certainly not be respected."

His descriptions of the bombing of London are classics by now. They read like eye-witness reports of the London blitz.

And then came World War II —in 1939.

Wells, an old man by then, sick, angry, indomitable, sat the war out in Hanover Square in the heart of London, refusing to leave the city he loved dearly and whose doom he never quite believed in actuality. He died one year after the end of the war.

Not Infallible

Wells was by no means an infallible prophet. He made many wrong "guesses". He never had much use for the submarine, for one thing. "I must confess," he wrote in 1903, "that my imagination, in spite even of spurring, refuses to see any sort of submarine doing anything but suffocating its crew and foundering at sea." When World War I broke out he was certain it would take no more than 30 months for Britain and France to bring Germany to her knees. For years he thought the balloon was a far more effective military weapon than the airplane.

But the worst guess he ever made was about himself. He thought that after he was dead he would be quickly forgotten. He thought that nobody would read his books.

But then a publishing company in New York put out a volume called "Seven Science Fiction Novels of H. G. Wells." It has been selling at the rate of 10,000 copies a year ever since.

"If your silly old clients had any imagination at all, they could figure out the words I misspell."

The Christian Science Monitor

PREDICTED WAR IN THE AIR 30 YEARS EARLIER

HE WALKED TO HIS OWN FUNERAL!

THE telephone rang in a quiet little house at Warmley, Bristol, and an instant later Mrs. Alfred King was sobbing with grief. A sympathetic hospital official had 'phoned to say her husband was dead and asked her son to make the funeral arrangements, writes R. G.-D. in 'TIT-Bits.'

The family went into mourning. Yet, when a daughter-in-law went to the hospital to collect the dead man's belongings she glanced through a glass partition and saw him sitting up in bed. It had been a grim case of confusion with another patient of the same surname!

There was no confusion, though, when twenty - seven - year - old Gordon Beresford Hooper recently paused to pay tribute at Kidderminster's war memorial and noticed his own name listed among the killed. He wrote to the town clerk and received a letter of apology and an offer to have his name taken off. But he decided it had better stay, because it might spoil the memorial to have it removed!

Who was the Shoreham man who walked to his own funeral? The body of a man was found in the river mud — and a friend who had identified it three times was convinced it was Ernest. A lot of people turned pale after the funeral when they saw him in the flesh — and it took some close police questioning to straighten the matter out.

At Southend, too, a man noticed he had been struck off the voter's list as dead, so he protested against paying rates. "I don't think I should be asked to pay until my name is reinstated," he told the magistrates. Even the Home Office announced that he had no redress until the lists were compiled again.

Danny Kaye And Bing

How would you like to wake up one morning—and read about your own death? It happened to Vesta Tilley at least twice before she really died. It has happened to both Bing Crosby and Danny Kaye and, like Mark Twain, they might have called the report "grossly exaggerated."

In a tiny attic bedroom in Plymouth, the Dowager Lady (Sybil Constance) Auckland heard with a smile that, according to Debrett's Peerage, the official handbook, she had died in 1946. "Perhaps I ought to be dead," she said sadly. The truth is that there were two Constance Lady Aucklands. When one died abroad, the editor of Debrett decided that it must be the elder who had gone.

But what of Ernest Fred Bennett, the Shoreham man who walked to his own funeral? The body of a man was found in the river mud — and a friend who had identified it three times was convinced it was Ernest. A lot of people turned pale after the funeral when they saw him in the flesh — and it took some close police questioning to straighten the matter out.

Editor In Trouble

"What'll you have, boys? I'm dead! Have one on the corpse!" cried politician Jimmy Thomas, when he suffered an equally premature announcement. The famous Lottie Collins, too, high-kicked on the stage on the night of her first reported demise and cried: "There's life in the old dog yet!"

But perhaps the neatest response came from a Jap, who read of his death in a newspaper and promptly wrote to the editor graciously admitting it. The editor was invited to the funeral and the Jap walked in a white shroud with his friends to the graveside. When they got there, they threw the editor in — and sprinkled him with ink.

IT'S A QUEER WORLD

Golfers are funny. When they drive they walk. They leave the tee and go off with the caddy. The player who goes down in one can finish one up. Truth may appeal to them, but they prefer a good lie. They can halve a hole and still leave it whole and finish a round all square.

BABIES OF THE WILD

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

for rice and raisins. Their manners were exevrable but they were too amusing to relegate to the zoo.

●

"Mawe! Mawe! Lavison, the table boy, stumbled in surprise at the door of the hut. On that cool evening one zimba, being built to curl into a perfect O without effort, was colied around the teapot for warmth. There was no limit to the liberties the zimbas took at our table.

In an infant stage, half the zoo was presented by natives who bartered animals for salt or calico, or sold them for a few pence.

There were eagles, vultures and storks, and baby birds too naked to identify; tiny, trusting antelope with limpid brown eyes who folded themselves neatly over their slender, reedlike legs; monkeys, baboons, wild dogs and wild pigs; balls of fluff which turned into a variety of wild cats, both large and small. Even puff adders, more dead than alive, were dragged through the sand on a string.

●

When I knew no more of the native language than the one word "skillum," meaning dangerous, I picked it out of a vivid babble set up by the water boys one morning when they arrived at the tank with their five-gallon loads, and it sent me running to the scene of the excitement. The water carriers and houseboys were in a little crowd, gesticulating madly, but withdrawn a few feet from the back wall of the kitchen.

In answer to my question, which they guessed although they spoke no English, they pointed to the ground by the wall.

Coiled up by a mouse hole lay a long, black snake. The horrid evil thing sent shudders down my spine, but I remembered we were collecting specimens for zoos and every creature meant a possible sale. A boy picked up an axe handle, but I stopped him. That snake was our bread and butter.

The boys looked at me as though I were either mad or incredibly stupid. "Menengi skillum!' — very dangerous! They repeated the words, individually and in a chorus, as through to a slow-witted child. But I insisted they must not kill it, and sent a boy for the "master". They resigned themselves to my madness, instead of taking matters into their own hands and killing the snake in self-protection.

When the "master" arrived, the boys again tried to impress upon us that the snake was "menengi, menengi skillum" but we did not listen. The "master" rigged up a little noose on the end of a broom handle. The boys produced a box with wire netting over it, and the "master" gently poked the broomstick toward the snake. More fortunately than we knew, it was gorged with mice and heavy with sleep. Slowly it raised its evil flat head, the noose was slipped over it, and jerked tight, and foot by foot the yards of snake were eased into a box. The boys could not fasten the top down too quickly.

We did not know what species of snake we might have, but I loathed it and would have killed it had I known. Whenever we passed the cage, it worked about six inches of its long black self through the wire mesh, fangs quivering towards us, but instead of killing it we even dug field mice for it, and tempted it with raw meat and hard-boiled eggs.

Weeks later, a white man drifted by to see our zoo and at the sight of the snake he drew back instinctively. A black mamba! There is no snake in Africa whose venom works more quickly. Its poison paralyses the heart and within a few minutes of a strike its victim is dead.

No wonder the boys had thought us mad, and they were delighted when we killed it, fearing it might escape.

Light Without Bulbs

(Continued from page 2 col. 1)

new lighting, the alternating current is essential.

●

Electrical engineers in the Sylvania laboratories believe that the new lighting will be ideal for a variety of purposes, including many jobs that can not be done well by other types of lighting. Its soft glow will make it effective for decorative lighting. Museums, interested in bathing their displayed treasures in light from a broad soft source, have been especially eager to test the new method. Dining tables of the future or bondoir dressing alcoves may be built with principal surfaces that give light.

Great halls and theaters may be designed so that their enclosures will emit light in much the same way as the sky provides a luminescence. Luminous ceilings, mounted like accustic tiles, may be sufficient in many cases to provide all the light a room needs.

While the most obvious form of the new lighting is a flat plate, essentially a condenser or capacitor, it can be used to make other forms of lamps. Electrical engineers have made a wire-wound tubular lamp of this sort. A pair of enamelled copper wires were wound side by side in close physical contact in a glass tube. Then the phosphor suspended in an insulating substance was brushed over the wire wound tube. When the current was applied to the wires, luminescence was produced and the tube glowed with light. This kind of lighting is so new that it has not yet been christened with a simple name. Electroluminescence might be shortened to "electrolume."

●

Electroluminescence is a third practical method of converting energy into light for illumination purposes. A candle flame, an old-fashioned gas burner, or the flickering flame of the open fire gives off light because bits of carbon are heated to incandescence. These are essentially point sources of light. So, too, the incandescent electric lamp depends upon the electricity heating the filament until it gives off light. It is the same general method of turning heat energy into light radiation. The second electrical method of producing light is by the use of gaseous discharges with or without the addition of fluorescent materials. These give light sources that can be used as lines of light.

The new electroluminescence lighting operates in still another way, a third way, with a voltage change exciting light from the particular kind of phosphors that are used. It is area lighting in a very practical sense, and, while still so new that it is scarcely past the experimental stage, it would seem to have a glowing future.

—SCIENCE NEWS LETTER.

The Million Years Ahead

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 3)

begun afresh with each succeeding generation. And who is going to see to it that the educators themselves don't change their doctrines?

This, Sir Charles emphasizes, is the trap into which all the world planners have tumbled, from Plato's time to ours.

Essentially the problem is one of leadership—of making sure in advance that there will always be men available who will be capable of carrying out a given policy "and" that none of these men will ever change his mind.

Of this nobody can be sure—now or at any time to come. Why? Because, says the author, the human animal is a wild animal and not a tame one. (A wild animals, he explains, is not necessarily a ferocious animal; it is an animal which does not obey orders, like a sheep-dog, but follows its own inclination, like the sparrow or the sheep-dog's cousin the wolf).

But, one may object, a wild animal can be tamed. True enough, but who is going to tame man? Only another species—or another man. The first case seems highly improbable. The second has been tried and has been successful, perhaps, in some instances—where slaves were beaten into unthinking submission or whole groups made to obey blindly a dictator's will. But in order to change the world permanently the taming would have to be universal, and the tamer (a superman or a "master breed") would have to be sure of providing successors who would continue to do as he had done. Of this he could never be sure—since, by definition, the new superman or master breed would have to be "untamed".

BLEAK PROSPECT

So man in his essence will remain much as he is now, with his faults and his virtues largely unchanged. However, increasing pressure against the world's limited resources is likely to drive him, in self-defense, to increasing selfishness and cruelty against his fellow man.

This is a bleak prospect, Sir Charles admits—so bleak that one may wonder if we would not do better to forget it and eat, drink and be merry while we can, without thought of the morrow. The author disagrees; for, he says: "We certainly can do something to control the world around us, and if we can see the limits of what is possible, we may have some hope of achieving our aims, whereas if our aims are outside possibility, then we are doomed to failure."

Furthermore, though our descendants may go through some very hard times, they won't suffer from the dullness that is the curse of all the earthly paradises yet imagined by man. "There will be vast stores of learning, far beyond anything we can imagine, and the intellectual stature of man will rise to ever higher levels. And sometimes new discoveries will for a time relieve the human race from its fears, and there will be golden ages, when man may for a time be free to create wonderful flowerings in science, philosophy and the arts... No matter whether in the long ages to come life is to be a joy or a misery—and certainly much of it will be a misery— it will be an adventure that is well worth while."

CHESS

RUY LOPEZ-TCHICORIN'S DEFENCE

THE young British player Jonathan Penrose plays this defence successfully against W. A. Fairhurst in the current Hastings Tournament in the first round. Playing the Ruy Lopez Fairhurst omits a preventive measure P-KR3 which prevents an awkard pin of the King's Knight and prepares a future advance of the Kingside Pawns.

Young Jonathan Penrose who gave a good account of himself as a member of the British team at Helsinki skilfully brings on a Queenside attack without the usual threat of a Kingside attack by White. Fairhurst as White did not make much of this difficult opening.

By the fifteenth move Black obtains the initiative to win in fine style, The text of the game is given below.

White: W. A. Fairhurst.
Black: J. Penrose.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-B3; 5. Castles, B-K2; 6. R-K1, P-Q3 (* 1); 7. P-B3, Castles; 8. P-Q4, P-QKt4; 9. B-B2, B-Kt5 (*2); 10. P-Q5, Kt-QR4; 11. QKt-Q2, P-B4; 12. Q-K2 (* 3), R-K1; 13. P-Kt4 (* 4), PxP; 14. PxP, R-QB1 (* 5); 15. B-Q3, BxKt; 16. KtxB, Kt-B5; 17. P-QR4, Kt-Q2; 18. R-R2 (* 6), R-B2; 19. Kt-Q2, Q-B1; 20. KtxKt (* 7), PxKt; 21. B-B2, Q-Kt2; 22. B-R3, P-B4; 23. P-B3, R-KB1; 24. R-KB1, PxP; 25. PxP, RxR Ch. (* 8); 26. QxR, B-Kt4; 27. Q-K2, Q-Kt3 ch; 28. K-R1, Q-Q5; 29. B-Kt2, P-B6; 30. B-R3, Kt-B3; 31. R-R1, Q-Q7; 32. QxP (* 9), QxB; 33. QxP, R-B2; 34. Q-Kt8 ch., R-B1; (* 10) White resigns.

(* 1) At this point 6....., P-QKt4; is usually played in order to force the Bishop to take two moves to reach QB2 after 7....., Kt-QR4; In some modern variations however, White allows his Bishop to be exchanged, making Black lose a tempo in the process.

(* 2) White has omitted P-KR3. It is curious that after this white never gets going on the Kingside.

(* 3) If he takes the Pawn en passant Black will ultimately be able to improve his position by .....P-Q4 etc.

(* 4) The position calls for an oldtime manoeuvre Kt-B1-K3 or (Kt 3). The text move seriously weakens White's Q-side and allows Black too much latitude on the QB file.

(* 5) With this strong move the initiative passes over to Black. 15. PxKt, RxB; would be suicidal for White.

(* 6) Anticipating 18....., P-B4; 19 PxP, B-B3;

(* 7) According to Penrose the best move here for White is 20. R-B2.

WELL CONCEIVED

(* 8) The exchanges on the Kingside are well conceived; they increase the importance of the Queenside operations.

(* 9) Exchanging Queens would obviously lose, and so White gives up the Bishop hoping to gain an equivalent in Pawns.

(* 10) After 35. QxP, KtxP; Black has an overwhelming attack.

The following game was played in the Inter-Zonal Tournament at Saltsjobaden.

Q.G.D. SLAV DEFENCE
White: Geller
Black: Unzicker

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-B3, PxP; 5. P-K4 (*1), P-Qkt4; 6. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 7. P-QR4; P-K3 (*2); 8. PxP, KtxKt; 9. PxKt, PxP; 10. Kt-Kt5, B-Kt2; 11. Q-R5, P-Kt3 (*3); 12. Q-Kt4, B-K2; 13. B-K2, Kt-Q2 (*4); 14. B-B3, Q-B2 (*5); 15. Kt-K4, Kt-Kt3 16. B-R6, R-KKt 1 (*6); 17. B-Kt 5, BxKt; 18. BxB (K4), Kt-Q4 (*7); 19. BxKt, PxB; 20. BxB, QxB; 21. Castles K, K-B1; 22. KR-Kt1, P-QR3 (*8); 23. Q-B3, Q-K3; 24. Q-B6 (*9), Q-B1; 25. P-B4 (*10), Q-Kt2, 26. R-R5, K-K1; 27. R (Kt1)—R1, P-Kt5; 28. PxP, QxP; 29. RxQP, Q-Kt2 (*11); 30. P-K6 (*12), Black Resigns.

COMMENTS

(*1) This makes the opening a real gambit; If White wishes to get his Pawn back he must play 5. P-QR4

(*2) Black gets into trouble if he develops his Queen's Bishop e.g. 7....., B-K3; 8. PxP, Ktx Kt; 9. PxKt, PxP; 10. Kt-Kt5, B-Q4; 11. P-K6, PxP; 12. Q.-Kt4, P-KR4; 13. Q-B4 as in the game Tolush Vs. Smyslov 1951; or 7..... ....., B-B4; 8. PxP, Kt-Kt5; 9. BxP, Kt-B7ch.; 10. K-K2, KtxR; 11. Q-R4, with a won game for White.

(*3) A weakening of the Black Squares on the K-Side but if 11....., Q-Q2 or B2; White can simply reply 12. KtxRP, threatening Kt-B6ch.

(*4) Thus far as in the game Geller Vs. Flohr XIX U.S.S.R. Championship. That game continued. 14. P-R4, P-KR4; 15. Q-Kt3, Kt-Kt3; 16. Castles, P-R4; and Black won by rapidly advancing his Queenside Pawns. Geller now finds a better 14th move.

(*5) The alternative is 14...., BxB; 15. QxB, Castles; when however White still has an attack by 16. P-R4,

(*6) Not liking the possibility of White gaining mastery of KB6 by B-Kt7. If 16....., Kt-Q4; 17. Castles K, P-R3; 18. B-Kt7, R-KKt1; 19. B-B6, KtxB; 20. PxKt, B-KB1; 21. Kt-Kt5, When White threatens the overwhelming P-Q6.

(*7) Now by a series of apparently straightforward yet subtle moves White forces the win. Instead of the passive text move Black should have taken his courage in both hands and castled Q-side.

(*8) Hoping to obtain a drawn ending by 23. RxKtP, PxR; 24. RxRch., K-Kt2; 25. RxRch., Kx R; But White is not so easily satisfied.

(*9) A very fine move indeed. If now 24. ....., QxQ; 25. PxQ P-Kt4; 26. RxKtR, R-Kt3; 27. RxRP, R-Q1; 28. RxP! and White wins.

(*10) So as to meet 25....., P-Kt4; with 26. P-B5.

(*11) White was threatening a mating finish by Q-B6ch.

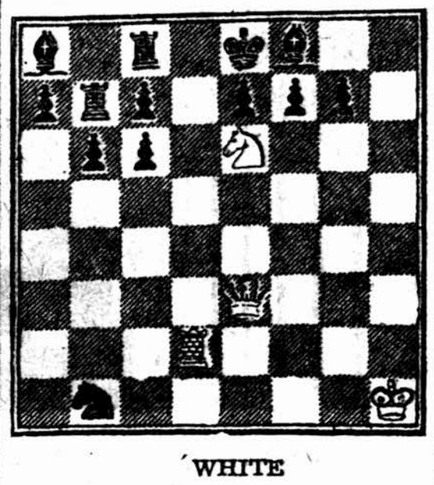
(*12) A beautiful finishing touch. If 30....., QxR; 31. QxPch, K-Q1; 32. P-K7ch.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhaljis Chess Corner

Problem No. 19

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 18 Key move:- R-R4.

Entanglement Or Entente?

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

from that of America. On the initiative of the British Labour Government, we have recognised the Chinese Peoples' Government. We have refused to join with America in defending or militarising Formosa.

We should now strongly repudiate any help to the discredited Chiang Kai-Shek rump in Formosa and insist that the Government of the Chinese Republic should be invited to join the United Nations.

If we now stood vigorously for this challenge in the British Parliament and called for this policy by Britain in the United Nations, the whole situation in the Far East would change. It would open the way to peace in Korea.

India has made a great contribution to peace by its proposals for an end of hostilities in Korea. China and Russia have rejected these proposals. But if they were supplemented by United Nations recognition of the Chinese People's Republic, there is little doubt that peace could be secured.

Here is the opening to begin to break the web which has entangled British Socialism with American Capitalism. If British Labour took this stand boldly, it could become a partner with India in the leadership for peace of the world. Once we take this decisive step, a whole series of consequences would follow, which would progressively renew our Socialist independence in international affairs.

I believe Democratic Socialism holds the key to the peace of the world. We believe both in democracy and socialism. Democracy links us with the best that is in America, though under the fear of Communism, liberty there is being sacrificed. Socialism links us with the state ownership and planning of the economic system in Russia, though we abhor its suppression of personal and political liberty.

Democratic Socialism is the synthesis of what is good in the two systems. If we have the courage to live up to our own faith, we can in Democratic Socialism bring harmony to the world.

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The Royal Canadian Air Forcemen at baseball at N. Luffenham, Rutland.

Canadians For Defence Of Europe's Skies

AIR FORCE UNITS STATIONED IN BRITAIN

A Fighter Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force recently crossed the Atlantic by way of Labrador, Greenland, and Iceland. It is the third Squadron to join 1st Fighting Wing, Royal Canadian Air Force, stationed in Britan.

The Wing is the first part of Canada's contribution of a twelve-squadron air division to the integrated forces serving in the defence of Western Europe, under NATO agreement. The Wing is at present operating under Royal Air Force Fighter Command.

The Canadians are now firmly established at North Luffenham in Rutlandshire, where its advance guard has been since November, 1951. Already, the one-time bomber station has become a little bit of Canada in the United Kingdom. Wives and families have joined the first two Squadrons of the Wing and many of them have overcome local housing shortages by forming the sort of caravan colony which the Royal Air Force have long found to be a convenient solution to the same problem.

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT

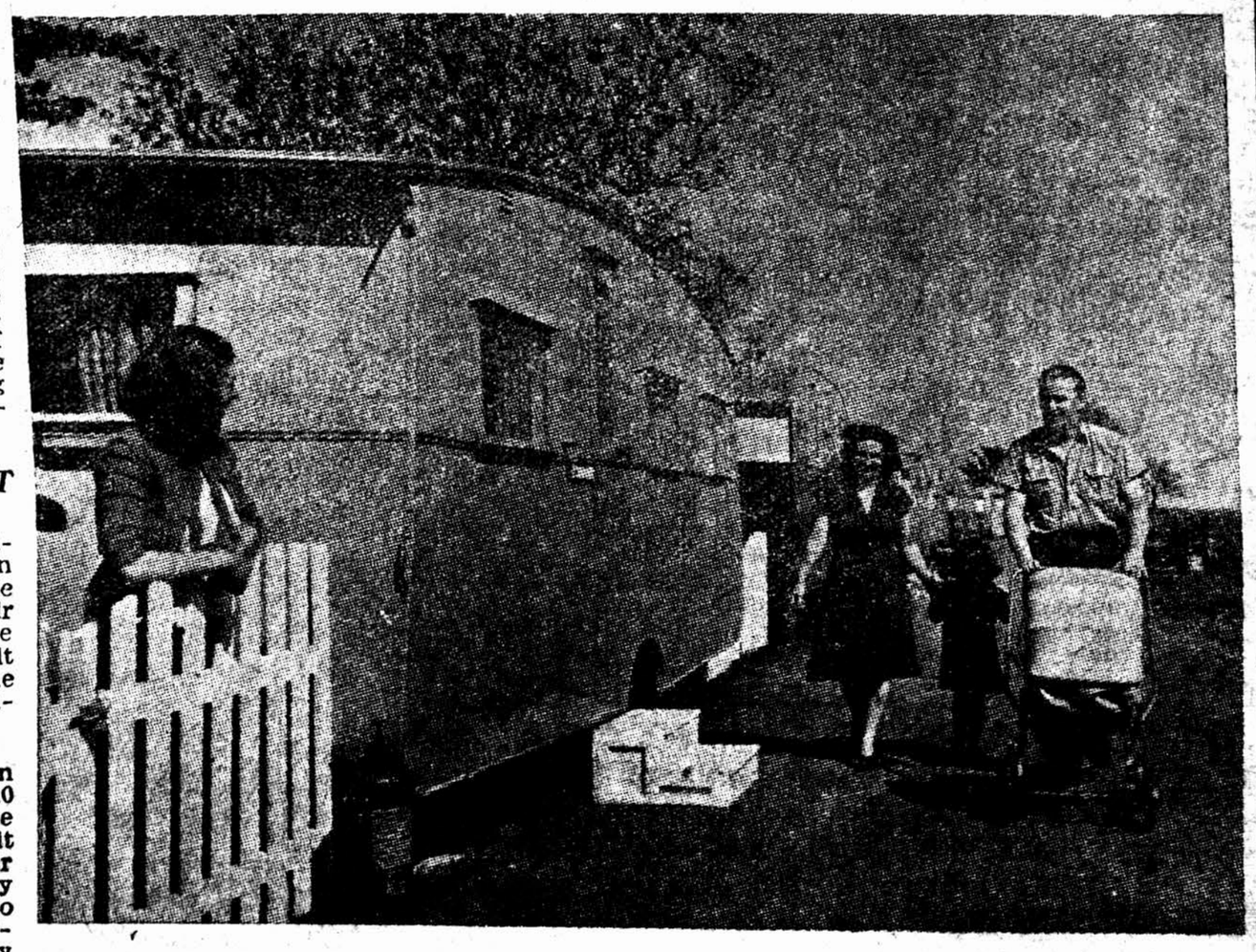
For the first time, a Commonwealth unit is serving in Britain with more up-to-date equipment than the home Air Force. 1st Fighter Wing are mounted on F 86 Sabres, built in Canada and probably the best fighter aircraft in operation today.

The first Squadron to join 1st Fighter Wing was No. 410 (Cougar) Squadron, RCAF, the top-scoring night fighter unit in the Second Tactical Air Force during the post-D-day period. The Squadron is also credited with the first daylight penetration of Germany with Mosquito aircraft of the Fighter Command. The Cougars were joined later by the Silver Fox Squadron and the last-joined, the first to fly the Atlantic from Canada, is the Tiger Squadron.

AT GROUND DEFENCE TRAINING

Royal Canadian Air Force men in England undergo Ground Defence training at N. Luffenham.

HOW THEY MEET HOUSING SHORTAGE



Wives and families of the Royal Canadian Air Force men of all ranks have overcome local housing shortages by forming a neat caravan colony.
Left to right: Mrs. F. Pettigrew (Ottawa); Cpl. and Mrs. W. C. Edgson, with Junior (Winnipeg, Man.)

Land Of A Storyteller

BY GWEN CASTLE

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

As sight-seeing is usually considered I suppose we saw very little of Denmark. W had many invitations to visit places of interest but our time was short and few of these kindly offers could be accepted.

●

As I found myself in Denmark, I knew that the experience was already enriched by these stories I had read so long ago. Here, in his own country, I was walking, in thought, hand-in-hand with the great story teller, Hans Christian Andersen. Through his eyes I was seeing all and more than many could have seen in so short a time as was now vouchsafed to me.

●

One afternoon we were driven among country roads where the fallen leaves of the beech woods had laid a russet carpet between the trees bordering our way. We passed many comfortable looking farms and as we came to one of these dwellings a stork's nest which crowned a chimney was pointed out to us. I recalled the standing part a family of storks played in one of those well-loved stories and then became aware that our friend, who had drawn our attention to the nest was telling a tale that was as arresting and touching as any one Hans Andersen himself might have told. It seemed that for many years at the same season, two storks had come back to this nest which they had built to shelter their young. A family had been hatched and raised each year in the nest above the chimney. Then in the manner of their kind when they were ready the young ones had left the parents and gone off to make plans of their own. But the old pair always returned and the farmer's children had come to regard them as welcome guests. In fact they were regarded as more than visitors. The two storks had become such a part of the household that their annual arrival was anticipated eagerly and everyone was glad to see them, once again stationed on the roof of the house. They would watch Father Stork helping to prepare and refurbish the old nest for the expected new family and it was a familiar sight to see him standing on one leg in the adjacent marsh waiting for the meal his mate was looking for him to bring home.

But last year one stork only appeared. Day after day he stood, a solitary figure beside the nest, watching the sky. He kept his vigil so constantly that he would not leave his post, even for the food he needed, although in the swamp nearby he could have feasted on the succulent kind of moss or weed his mate and he had hitherto enjoyed together. I wish that I could relate that this story ended happily. Somehow I feel that Hans Andersen would have seen that the missing stork arrived home safely at last.

●

Our destination was the old and historic castle of Frederiksborg. As we walked through its wide, gold-emblazoned halls I wondered if the Storyteller had been familiar with this place or if his imagination alone had built an environment of such grandeur for his kings and queens.

Outside the palace in Copenhagen we saw soldiers mounting guard and I knew immediately that here were the living models for the dauntless Little Tin Soldier. Here was the smart uniform, the red coat and the blue trousers with yellow stripes. Every detail exactly as the story has given.

In what other waters save those that hold much of Copenhagen in their arms could a little mermaid be found sitting on a rock, gazing out toward the ocean she had deserted for love of a Danish prince? I looked long at the graceful little bronze figure, recalling one of the loveliest and most poetic fairy stories ever told and thought gratefully of all that Denmark through one of her sons, has given to the world of children, and to those of us, who even though we are grown up, still like to remember the fantasies of our childhood.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.